FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1416857-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 4
Page 92 ~ OTHER;
Page 93 ~ OTHER;
Page 177 ~ b1; b6; b7C;
Page 178 ~ b6; b7C;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT United Press International

FILE NUMBER 94-8-95

SECTION NUMBER 5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 12, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to the United Press story which appeared in today's issue of the Washington Daily News, concerning the Director, to which the Director append the notation, "This shows what happens when someone talks too much. Nothing is more devastating than ridicule. "Barkis" is a pitiful character in Dickens & it is no compliment to be compared to him," and to the story appearing on the Washington city news service at 9:42 a.m. this morning concerning the same subject matter to which the Director noted, "This is very bad. I am not asking to stay or anything like that. I want "no comment" on this subject."

At no time in his discussion with Mr. James Donovan of UP (United Press) on November 10, 1952, as reported by memorandum written that night did Mr. McGuire of my office have any discussion with regard to the Director's willingness or unwillingness to serve, nor was there any discussion as to the Director's intentions to retire. Neither was there any discussion as to whether the Director would stay or not stay if asked to do so or what he would do if he was not asked to stay. Neither was there any discussion as to whether the President-elect would ask the Director to stay, nor was there any discussion as to how the Director is regarded by either Republican leaders or by the outgoing Democratic administration. Donovan did ask if it was the usual practice for the Director to submit a written resignation with changes in the administration as did other appointees and in the same breath asked if the Director was appointed by the President and subject to confirmation by the Senate. As reported in my memorandum, Donovan was advised that the Director was appointed by the Attorney General, thereby obviating any necessity of making any comment on whether the Director followed the practice of submitting a written resignation at the change of every administration.

In his query Donovan did comment that activities generally had slowed down since the election and he predicated his question with regard to the manner in which the Director was appointed by observing there was this apparent slow down since the election, inferring that the FBI's activities might also be slowing down and it was for this reason Mr. McGuire

cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:ptm

RECORDED-1 94-1-95-281
INDEXED-1
DEC 16 1952
EX-112
JAN 12 1953

told Donovan that he did not know what would happen to the Director under the new administration but that the Director had always given first attention to the job he had to do within the FBI and was going right ahead as he always had and giving first responsibilities to his position as Director. This answer was given so as to prevent any possibility of anything being written indicating a slow down in the Bureau's responsibilities.

As pointed out there was no discussion of the items innumerated above and, of course, the caption put on the United Press story by the Washington Daily News is not only snide but humiliating.

I STILL THINK I should tackle DONOVAN. Pron no. Enuf damage has already been done

11-17

I want nothing more done. It is in a bad enough mess now. I do wish I could get over the window at "no comment" when talk merely causes trouble.

K.

Tolson ✓
Ladd
Nichols ✓
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

(HOOVER)

J. EDGAR HOOVER IS WILLING TO REMAIN AS FBI DIRECTOR UNDER THE INCOMING REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE 57-YEAR-OLD FBI CHIEF, NOW WINDING UP HIS 35TH YEAR OF CONTINUOUS PUBLIC SERVICE, WOULD NOT DISCUSS HIS FUTURE PLANS. BUT INFORMED SOURCES SAID HE HAS NO PRESENT INTENTION OF RETIRING AND WILL STAY ON THE JOB IF ASKED TO DO SO.

IT IS CONSIDERED A FOREGONE CONCLUSION THAT PRESIDENT-ELECT EISENHOWER AND HIS ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL ASK HOOVER TO REMAIN AS FBI CHIEF.

11/12--P942A

Mr. Tolson
11-12-52
9PM

This is very bad. I want no part of anything like that. I want "no comment" on this subject.

H.

ENCLOSURE
94-8-95-281

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 10, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: 53583

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

At 5:35 P.M. tonight Jim Donovan of UP stopped by the office stating there was a great deal of speculation going on as to who in the Government would stay and who might be removed by the new administration and he wondered what would happen to the Director under the new administration.

Mr. McGuire told him he did not know but of this he was certain that the Director had a job to do in the FBI and was going right ahead as he always had, giving first responsibility to his position as Director of the FBI. Donovan inquired as to whether the Director had to be confirmed by the Senate and he was advised that he did not; that he was not appointed by the President nor was he subjected to confirmation by the Senate but was appointed solely by the Attorney General.

Donovan stated he thought he would do a short piece on this.

Subsequently Jack Adams of AP called advising that Donovan told him he was going to do a piece on the FBI and the Director in connection with the change over in administration and Jack gathered from him that Donovan would indicate the Director was expected to stay on and wondered if we had made an announcement. McGuire told Adams we had not made an announcement but answered inquiries Donovan had raised as to who appointed the Director and as to whether he was confirmed by the Senate.

CC: Mr. Jones

JJM:HCW

RECORDED-1
INDEXED-1
94-8-96-282
DEC 16 1952
CX-112

JAN 12 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED ERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 13, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

James Donovan of United Press advised my office today that UP was doing a piece on rackets perpetrated against families of veterans and he was getting together some data from the Veterans Administration and other sources and wondered if there was any case material which the Bureau might be able to furnish him where we had successfully had prosecution.

Donovan was advised we would check and see what we might have available. We do have some interesting case material of this nature and we will obtain five or six cases and after reviewing files give them to Donovan.

cc - Mr. Rosen
Mr. Jones

JJM:ptm

RECORDED-8
INDEXED-8
94-8-95-283
JAN 16 1953

EX-130

UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS
714 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

December 31, 1952

The Honorable Harold H. Velde
House Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Congressman Velde:

This is to direct your attention to the obsolescence of the only reasonably complete and available list of persons in the United States who affiliated themselves with one or more Communist front. I refer to the six pamphlets with index published in 1944 by the Un-American Activities Committee and known as:

Appendix.....Part IX
Communist Front Organizations
With Special Reference to
The National Citizens
Political Action Committee.

The foregoing committee report lists nearly 350 Communist fronts, details their operations, their connections with other fronts, their antecedents and their adherents. The index contains literally thousands of names.

Many of the persons named were merely careless stooges and many others doubtless were ignorant of the uses to which their names were put.

But by the criterion established by Director Hoover - that one or two such affiliations might be overlooked but the record of several by any individual were cause for well grounded suspicion - this list of names could be fairly and effectively used. I have used it myself countless times to give millions of readers a chance to know some of the rotten things that were going on in this country.

62 JAN 27 1953

REWORKED - 1
INDEXED - 1

94-8-95-284

EX. - 117

UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS
714 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

2509

But the list now is old. I rarely find in it now the names of persons who figure in the news as possible front or party members. [redacted] of the UN is a good example. The United Press report today states that "the FBI on 43 different occasions in the last eight years forwarded to the State Department derogatory information on [redacted]

There is no [redacted] in the 1944 index. Perhaps he would NOT be listed in an index brought up-to-date. But my point is that he might be and surely, many persons were were not found in that earlier screening would be found now.

All of this is to suggest to you and to the gentlemen marked for copies of this letter that the time, effort and money required to make a new all-out inquiry into Communist front membership would be well spent, and that there should come of it a report similar to that Committee report of 1944 which would enable interested news writers to do what they could to keep the public informed.

I would like to write a piece today, for example, stating exactly what Weintraub's sour affiliations may have been. I am unable to do so for lack of the information. I do hope you will give this suggestion some careful consideration.

Director Hoover and, perhaps, Senator McCarthy and Senator McCarran could tell you that the information I seek would be usefully used.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

PS - I am not seeking any information for myself alone. What I want is publication of material available to everyone, the more the merrier.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 10, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT:

Lyle Wilson of the United Press called to advise that a few days ago somebody entered one of their midwest offices and typed out a bulletin on a United Press teletype machine to the effect that Stalin was dead. This was used by one radio station but was caught before any damage could be done. Lyle's New York office is very much concerned about this and asked him to take it up with the FBI. Lyle stated he knew it was not a matter within our jurisdiction but he was following instructions.

I told Lyle that it seemed that he had a simple problem of security which should be solved by making their offices more secure or by having a master switch so that the teletype machines could be locked when the office was unattended.

LBN:arm

[redacted] 64-8-2-285X

39195

MAR 16 1953

RECORDED - 58

INDEXED - 58

MAR 24 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 9, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

At 12:30 p.m. today, Jim Donovan of the United Press stated the Associated Press was running a story that Vice President Nixon had asked the FBI to investigate attempts to slander him during the recent campaign. Donovan inquired if this was true.

He was advised we had no comment.

cc: Mr. Ladd

JJM:hmc

RECORDED - 75

INDEXED - 75

285

FEB 16 1953

13

UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS
714 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavi
Mr. Harb
Mr. Rose
Mr. Trac
Mr. Gear
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wi
Tele. Roo
Mr. Holl
Mr. Sizo
Miss Gar

25 06

April 8, 1953

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A few days ago I had an interview with your lovely Helen Gandy.

The end result was a piece, my daily column, which was printed widely. I regret to say that I mentioned that one Alvin Karpis had bumped a G-man. That was, of course, an error. For that, I am sorry.

The FBI has always been wonderful in its cooperation with me and other United Press men. The only thing I have against the bureau is that you had the temerity to do John Dillinger in [redacted] on July 22, 1934. I was dispatched to cover the "slab" that awful night in Chicago.

b6

Cordially,

Harman W. Nichols

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED - 71
94-8-955-286
APR 15 1953

Note to Miss Gandy regarding letter
EXPEDITE PROCESSING

MO

25[illegible]7

RECORDED - 71 EX-102

INDEXED - 71

94-8-15-286

April 10, 1953

Mr. Harman W. Nichols
United Press Associations
714 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Your letter of April 8, 1953, has been received and I have also had my attention called to the copy of this communication which was sent to Miss Gandy regarding the very fine article you wrote about her Thirty-fifth Anniversary in the FBI.

I am most appreciative for your having written as you did and can assure you we are always glad to be of assistance to you personally in any matter of mutual interest.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JJM:arm

APR 10 4 58 PM '53
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

APR 10 4 11 PM '53
RECEIVED - ROOM

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

50 MAY 4 1953

MAILED 3
APR 10 1953
COMM FBI

94-8-95-287

May 1, 1953

RECORDED - 46
INDEXED - 46

Mr. Leo Soroka
Bureau Manager
United Press Associations
Commercial-Appeal Building
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Soroka:

It was most kind of you to write me on April 25, 1953, regarding Mr. A. I. Means. Such a report is highly gratifying, and I very much hope that the work of our representatives will continue to merit your approval and support.

I have informed Mr. Means of your thoughtful communication, and you may be certain he will share in my appreciation of your remarks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Memphis, with copy of incoming

NOTE: Mr. Soroka was placed on the Bureau's mailing list on 10-19-51 per request of SAC, Memphis. Movement advises the exact date of departure of Means is not known.

HPL:jah

MAILED 11
MAY 1 1953
COMM-FBI

MAY 1 2 26 PM '53
DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
DIRECTOR

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written from
MEMPHIS, TENN., BUREAU
COMMERCIAL-APPEAL BLDG.

2505

April 25, 1953

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director of the FBI.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We hear that A. I. Means of the Memphis office is being transferred. I do want to say that since his arrival here, we in the United Press Memphis bureau have enjoyed his co-operation.

We hope that his successor will be just as nice.

Sincerely,

Leo Soroka,
bureau manager.

RECORDED - 46
194-8-95-287
13 MAY 8 1953

EX - 101

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 7/11/53

FROM : Mr. Nichols

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: News Story FBI Has Custody of "Unamerican Publications" Brooksville, Fla.

The United Press ticker service carried an item at 1:39 PM, 7-11-53, (original attached), reporting that publications considered "unamerican" were removed from the County supported library at Brooksville, Fla., and that "The FBI and local American Legion officials took custody of the books after they were taken off the shelves of the ... library."

I had Crosby call the Miami office to establish the facts.

Mr. Mullen in the Department called the Bureau and talked to Crosby at 2:45PM about the story. Mr. Mullen said he was of the opinion that if there was no truth in the item as it appeared on the ticker, he thought a denial should be issued. Crosby told Mr. Mullen the facts were being ascertained.

FACTS AT BROOKSVILLE, FLA.

S.A. Tobias Matthews, on duty in the Miami office advised Crosby at 4:35PM that there is absolutely no record of the receipt of any publications from the Brooksville library in the Miami office nor in the Tampa, Fla., resident agency. Mr. Matthews advised he had the resident agent contact all the agents working out of the Tampa r.a. and none had received any books or publications or been offered any. They were not furnished any "lists" of publications either. The significance of this will appear below.

ACTION TAKEN

Crosby told S.A. Matthews to prepare a news release in the name of SAC Powers for the papers in Tampa and Miami, Fla., specifically denying that the FBI had custody or had received any publications or lists of publications removed from the Brooksville Library. Matthews said this will be done and he will forward to the Bureau clippings from todays newspapers from Miami and Tampa containing the story about the incident which appeared in those papers this morning. He will also forward clips from tomorrows edition on the denial.

Mr. Matthews advised that Tampa and Miami papers carried a story that a basket full of papers and publications had been removed from the Library and "a list of the publications" had been furnished to the FBI. Mr. Matthews went on to state that the article described an interview with a member of the Library board by a reporter which ~~described~~ was to the general effect that

CC Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Holloman

RECORDED 94-8-95-288

F.E.C.

PERS FILES

the library board had removed certain books to improve the library and that a great commotion was being made over something which was without importance.

MR. FRED MULLEN in the department was advised by Crosby at 4:45 pm of the facts received from Miami and he said he would call U.P. and deny the story. He said he would take no further action unless he received further inquiry.

Further Action

No further action appears called for at this time. The attention given the denials in the Miami press will be followed.

ADDENDUM

It should have been set out above that Mr. Matthews advised that the articles in the Florida Papers gave no indication whatever of the basis upon which the statement was made that "a list of publications" had been turned over to the FBI. He said the Miami office had received no inquiries whatever on this.

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Nichols

7/11/53

News Story FBI Has Custody of "Unamerican Publications" Brooksville, Fla.

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cc Mr. Tadd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Holloman

52 45

94-8-95-288
RVO

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CORDED-59 94-8-95-289

DEXED-59 ~~44-4-5140-5~~

August 17, 1953

Mr. C. Edmonds~~Allen~~
Director of Special Services
United Press Associations
220 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Ed:

I am sorry that an accumulation of things prevented me from acknowledging your letter of August 5th until the present time. Your feature series sounds most interesting.

I am attaching hereto a memorandum which describes how Mr. Hoover earned his first dollar, which you may feel free to use.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

G. I. R. -1

Enclosure

LBN:ptm

L. B. Nichols

1 57

Tolson
Nease
Belmont
Boardman
Mohr
Parsons
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

August 17, 1953

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover started his career of public service as an energetic, ambitious 12-year-old. His first experience in the business world occurred early one Saturday morning in 1907, when he went to the nearby Eastern Market in Southeast Washington and offered his services as a delivery boy to shoppers who were overburdened with their purchases. His first customer paid him ten cents for lugging two well-laden baskets of groceries to her home, nearly a mile away; and by the end of the day he had a handful of nickels and dimes which he had earned. After converting a part of his earnings into a dollar bill, he ran home to share the pride of his accomplishment with his mother.

For several years J. Edgar Hoover was one of a number of boys who inauspiciously earned their spending money by helping shoppers at the Eastern Market after school and on Saturdays. The competition among the boys was keen but friendly, their working hours long. On Saturdays young Mr. Hoover would work from 7 a.m., until 7 p.m., on school days from midafternoon until supper time. When "business" was good, he earned as much as $2.00 on a Saturday - a king's ransom in those days - but such profits could be realized only by his rapidly dashing back to the market after he had completed each delivery. It was in these early days he acquired the nickname of "Speed" which was to follow him through his

Tolson
Nichols
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

GWG:mmh:LBN:ptm

~~94-4-3440-5~~
94-8-95-2891

school career. Today his associates are always able to judge the background of friends who call him "Speed" as they go back to those early days.

Mr. Hoover often has said that the money, itself, was the least satisfying reward from his early employment. He regards, on the other hand, this experience as one of the first aids in learning to judge human nature, and on occasions he has related that a family's thrift can be judged by the nature of their purchases at the grocery store.

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

C. EDMONDS ALLEN
DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL SERVICES

62 10-1

August 5, 1953

Mr. Lou Nichols
F. B. I.
506-01 Old Postoffice Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lou:

We recently carried a story about President Eisenhower making his first dollar as a boy by selling vegetables. This story received wide attention, and now we want to do an expanded story with this angle for other noted Americans---Herbert Hoover, Earl Warren, Benjamin Fairless, Joseph P. Kennedy, your boss--and others.

Would it be possible for you to give us about 250 words worth on J. Edgar Hoover's boyhood experiences in making his first money? We have the idea that most of the men we're interested in may have made their first money with a newspaper route.

Any comments on the character-building side of such work would be appreciated.

I would be grateful for your help in this. We're working towards an August 19 deadline, if that gives you enough time.

Best regards.

RECORDED-59 94-8-95-2891

Cordially,

94-4-1775

AUG 19 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	
Miss Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Gearty	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. Sizoo	
Miss Gandy	

TO DIRECTOR, FBI United Press

FROM SAC, Miami (100-0)

DATE: 7/17/53

AIRMAIL

SUBJECT: NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY CONCERNING BOOKS BEING REMOVED FROM FREDERICK EUGENE LYKES, JR. MEMORIAL LIBRARY, BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA
IS-C

Mr. FRANK CROSBY, Supervisor at the Bureau, telephonically advised the Miami Office on July 11, 1953 that at approximately 1:39 p.m. that day a release had been made by United Press, Washington, D. C. to the effect that a basket of un-American literature had been removed from the Frederick Eugene Lykes, Jr. Memorial Library in Brooksville, Florida and subsequently turned over to the FBI and local authorities. It was stated that this is the first instance in which literature had been removed from an American library since the State Department had ordered pro-Communist literature eliminated from U. S. Government sponsored libraries in Europe.

It was determined that the Miami Office has not received any literature as stated in the newspaper release. It was also determined that a list of such books and other publications, which were eliminated, has not been furnished to the Miami Office as stated in the newspaper article appearing in the TAMPA TRIBUNE at Tampa, Florida, dated July 11, 1953. The Miami Office does not have any information other than the newspaper articles concerning the removal of the literature from the Frederick Eugene Lykes, Jr. Memorial Library.

Mr. CROSBY was advised of the fact that the only information that the Miami Office has concerning the removal of the literature was that set forth in the newspaper publications. His attention was also called to the fact that [redacted] was the subject of an LGE investigation and that a summary of information available concerning [redacted] was included in the last Miami report concerning [redacted] Fla.

Mr. CROSBY instructed that a news release be made to the United Press and Associated Press, as well as the local papers to the effect that such literature or a list of such literature eliminated from the Frederick Eugene Lykes, Jr. Memorial Library had not been turned over to the FBI as stated in the newspaper articles. Accordinly releases were made to the AP, UP and the MIAMI HERALD in Miami, as well as the TAMPA TRIBUNE in Tampa, Florida.

TEM:SSB
AM
Enc.

RECORDED - 23
INDEXED - 23
EX-124

94-8-95-289

27 1953

51 AUG 19 1953

COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

Letter to the Director, FBI 7/17/53

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY CONCERNING BOOKS
BEING REMOVED FROM FREDERICK EUGENE
LYKES, JR. MEMORIAL LIBRARY,
BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA

There are being forwarded to the Bureau clippings of newspaper articles which appeared in the TAMPA TRIBUNE on 7/11/53 and 7/13/53 and the MIAMI HERALD dated 7/11/53. There is also being forwarded a clipping from the TAMPA TRIBUNE dated 7/12/53 which states that the FBI had advised it had not received the book or books as previously stated in the newspaper articles. To date there has not been any further publication of the incident other than the article appearing on 7/11/53.

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

C. EDMONDS ALLEN
DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL SERVICES

2 cr

cl 10-1

August 18, 1953

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

G. I. R.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

This will acknowledge with thanks your letter of August 17th, enclosing the memorandum on Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Allen is out of town and is expected back around the first of September.

Sincerely,

Ann Barrett
Secretary to Mr. Allen

M

94-8-95-2904

RECORDED - 5 94-L-5440-6

31 AUG 20 1953

62 AUG 26 1953

August 14, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Ed Allen who is the Director of Special Services for the United Press advised me that UP is getting up a summer feature containing the stories of prominent individuals growing out of their experiences in earning their first dollar. Ed wanted 250 words on your boyhood experiences. He stated they were hoping to get the features together around August 19th.

There is attached a short memorandum which I would like to give to Ed if this meets with your approval.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Attachment

LBN:ptm

94-8-95-290

RECORDED - 25

INDEXED - 25

AUG 26 1953

62 SEP 4 1953

EX-130

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

August 14, 1953

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover started his career of public service as an energetic, ambitious 12-year-old. His first experience in the business world occurred early one Saturday morning in 1907, when he went to the nearby Eastern Market in Southeast Washington and offered his services as a delivery boy to shoppers who were overburdened with their purchases. His first customer paid him ten cents for lugging two well-laden baskets of groceries to her home, nearly a mile away; and by the end of the day he had a handful of nickels and dimes which he had earned. After converting a part of his earnings into a dollar bill, ~~he stuffed the remaining coins into his trousers and~~ he ran home to share the pride of his accomplishment with his mother.

For several years J. Edgar Hoover was one of a number of boys who inauspiciously earned their spending money by helping shoppers at the Eastern Market after school and on Saturdays. The competition among the boys was keen but friendly, their working hours long. On Saturdays young Mr. Hoover would work from 7 a.m., until 7 p.m., on school days from midafternoon until supper time. When "business" was good, he earned as much as $2.00 on a Saturday - a king's ransom in those days - but such profits could be realized only by his rapidly dashing back to the market after he had completed each delivery. It was in these early days he acquired the nick-name of "Speed" which was to follow him through his school career. Today

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-290

his associates are always able to judge the background of friends who call him "Speed" as they go back to those early days.

Mr. Hoover often has said that the money, itself, was the least satisfying reward from his early employment. He regards, on the other hand, this experience as one of the first aids in learning to judge human nature, and on occasions he has related that a family's thrift can be judged by the nature of their purchases at the grocery store.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: October 7, 1953

FROM : Mr. Rosen

Time of call: 1:41 a.m. EST

SUBJECT: CALL FROM MIKE O'NEILL DC.
United Press

Mike O'Neill, United Press, called and stated that he had an inquiry from one of his offices as to whether Mr. Hoover and Mr. Tolson were in Washington or were out of town.

O'Neill was asked which one of his offices had made this inquiry and he replied "New York City." He was informed that the writer did not have this information and could make no comment on the subject at this time. Mr. O'Neill stated that he would determine from the New York office how urgent this inquiry was and that if he found that it was urgent, he would call back and request that the Bureau check into this matter further. SA Kemper was advised of the above at 6:50 A.M.

RECORDED-34
INDEXED-34 94-8-95-291
13 OCT 9 1953

cc: Mr. Nichols

FLP:bjb

53 OCT 16 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Oct. 8, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: GRENAP

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Duke Shoop called. He had just talked to Roy Roberts who asked him to call the Director and tell the Director that the FBI has come out of the Greenlease kidnaping case in fine shape; that the Director handled the Heady situation in his usual manner and cleared it up; it was the thing to do and the way to do it.

He then stated he was asked to inquire where Hall and Marsh met. I told Duke that on this there was no comment that we could make.

Shoop stated that the Bureau was very smart in commending the St. Louis Police Department; that this will do a lot of good and curb jealousies and is something that is good to have on the record. I, of course, did not tell him that we had said nothing along these lines.

I talked to Mullen and Mullen denies that he made any statement regarding the good police work of the St. Louis Police Department. We do know that Donovan is given to filling copy and the next time I see him I will feel him out on this.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen

LBN:arm

OCT 12 1953

United Press

1 ENCL

56 OCT 16 1953

INDEXED-102 | 94-8-[illegible] 292

NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 15 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN
7-6920 - 187

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Oct. 23, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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For record purposes, James Donovan of the United Press shortly before 5 p.m. today telephonically advised Mr. McGuire that Lyle Wilson, head of the United Press in Washington, had noted an article in yesterday's issue of the Wall Street Journal on the increase in bank robbery. Donovan stated references were made to the FBI in the Wall Street Journal article and he wondered if we could furnish verification of statistics from our annual reports, etc., showing an upswing in bank robbery since the shooting war was over.

With my approval, Mr. McGuire furnished Donovan statistics from the Bureau's annual report from 1946 to date and percentages showing increases in bank robbery, bank burglaries, and bank larceny. Additionally, several interesting cases in the last two years were briefly furnished to Donovan as anecdotal material.

Donovan is doing an overnight piece for release on Monday, October 26.

JJM:FML

CC - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Jones

INDEXED-8

OCT 29 1953

293

NOV 3 1953

Copy: sdc

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Miss Gandy

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Oct. 26, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: GRENAP United Press

James Donovan called. He states they have a rather persistent client who is inquiring as to what the FBI would do if they found anyof the ransom money in the hands of an innocent person. I told Donovan there was no comment. Donovan stated that he assumed the Bureau, of course, would not let any innocent person suffer. I told Donovan while we would make no comment to his inquiry, the Bureau's policy along these lines was very well known.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen

LBN:arm

94-8-95-1
NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 29 1953

56 NOV 2 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920-1332

Copy:sdc

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Oct. 21, 1953

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Miss Gandy

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: GRENAP -- MR. ELLIS HEADY,
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI,
CONTEMPLATED LAWSUIT AGAINST
NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS

Reference is made to the teletype from the Omaha Office to the Bureau and SACs Kansas City and St. Louis dated October 19, 1953, advising that information had confidentially been received by the Omaha Office indicating that Mr. Ellis Heady of the Commission Brokers Firm of Heady and Fannan, St. Joseph, Missouri, contemplated initiating a number of lawsuits against newspapers and radio stations which had carried the story in the Greenlease kidnaping case identifying Mrs. Heady (Ellis Heady's former wife and the actual subject in the kidnaping case) as a prostitute at the age of 14 who had visited her husband in jail in Oklahoma and slipped a gun to him as she kissed her husband making it possible for him to escape and kill a police officer.

The Omaha Office stated that Ellis Heady had stated that as a result of this publicity a number of persons believed that he was the individual who was in jail and who had killed a police officer with the result that his business had fallen off considerably and comments have been made that he is just as guilty as the subjects in the case and should be electrocuted too.

For record purposes, in the Bureau's original press release on this case on October 7, 1953, the criminal record of Bonnie Brown Heady listed among other arrests, "December 5, 1935, arrested in Muskogee, Oklahoma, for aiding a U.S. prisoner to escape and murder. Charge dismissed." There was nothing furnished in the Bureau's release regarding Mrs. Bonnie Brown Heady once being charged with slipping her husband a gun before a jail break. I have double checked this in my office and no one here in the Bureau furnished any information to any press representative or radio representative of any details of a jail break or details of any arrest at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-6920 1813

It is noted that United Press on October 7, 1953, at 2:30 p.m. on that date ran an item out of Muskogee, Oklahoma, which stated, "Mrs. Bonnie Brown Heady is the widow of a southwestern gunman who was killed by a posse, and she once was charged with slipping him gun just before a bloody jail break.

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Rosen
cc - Mr. Jones

94-8-95-1
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 27 1953

JJM:ptm

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

56 OCT 30 1953

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson

RE: GRENAP -- MR. ELLIS HEADY,
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI,
CONTEMPLATED LAWSUIT AGAINST
NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS

"The woman involved in the kidnap-killing of Bobby Greenlease was only 23 in 1935 when her husband, Dan Heady, broke out of the Muskogee City Jail with five other bank robbery suspects -- a group known as the O'Malley Gang -- and killed Moskogee Detective Chief Ben Bolton. The group had held up a bank at Okemah, Okla.

"She was charged with having passed her husband a gun, used in the escape, while kissing him through the bars on a visit to the jail.

"The escaped prisoners were killed or caught within a week after the break.

"Heady was killed by Moskogee County Sheriff Tom Jordan as he shot it out with a posse from a farmhouse near Weathers, Okla.

"When his wife learned of his death she grinned and told a reporter, 'That's too bad.' The charges against her were dismissed a year and a half later."

It would appear that the press checked into the arrest at Moskogee, Oklahoma, on its own and developed the information from its own sources at Muskogee regarding the jail break. The lead for this check was the arrest cited in the Bureau's original release showing Mrs. Bonnie Brown Heady as having been arrested at Moskogee, Oklahoma on December 5, 1953, as pointed out above.

Copy: sdc

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Oct. 13, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: GREMAP

Arthur Kranish of International News Service advised Mr. McGuire at 1:00 p.m. today that Mr. Ledterman at Kansas City was being quoted as stating 16 other persons had demanded ransom from the Greenlease family during the course of this case and that their demands totaled 1½ million dollars. International News Service inquired as to whether the FBI was investigating these instances of extortion. Kranish was informed we had no comment to make.

A similar story has appeared on the United Press wires this morning. Mr. Winterrowd in Kansas City was ~~instructed~~ instructed by Mr. McGuire to make no comment whatsoever on Ledterman's statements as indicated above.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen

JJM:JAH

94-2-95-

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INITIALS ON ORIG.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 23, 19[illegible]

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: GRENAP

Jim Donovan of United Press advised Mr. McGuire that Kansas City United Press understood that the Federal authorities at Kansas City were not too concerned about the missing ransom money, that it was believed the ransom money had been chemically treated so that it would disintegrate within 30 days and that it was also understood that the United States Treasury Department had made arrangements to replace the disintegrated bills with new bills having the same serial numbers.

Donovan also advised that United Press in St. Louis understood that the money had been treated chemically so that it would turn red in 10 days.

He was advised we had no comment on either matter.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen

JJM:JAH

OCT 16 1953

194-8-75

NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 15 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 76920 194

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 12, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: GRENAP

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With reference to the Director's request that I check with Kansas City on the United Press item that a woman' hat was found, I desire to state that I talked to Winterrowd. SAC Robey is on the way and a complete check will have to wait until we can talk to him. However, Winterrowd thinks he has the explanation. SA Max Richardson in checking over the Plymouth station wagon and in checking over the radio turned on the short wave band heard what reported to be a reporter at the scene and he was saying that he had talked to a farmer who had three calves and when he went out to see the calves yesterday he ran into a brown lady's hat which he kicked to one side. He said this occurred at the place where the men with shovels were digging and stated it was all right to quote the farmer.

Winterrowd subsequently called me back and stated that Robey had just come in; that Robey had not talked to reporters. The edition of the Kansas City Star, however, which is just off the press refers to Arthur Brailed, a tenant farmer, who told a reporter of finding a woman's hat where the Agents were digging yesterday. The Kansas City Star observed that what connection the hat had with the crime was not known.

I told Winterrowd that the short wave band on the radio should be checked with a view of ascertaining whether this is the same band used by the Police Department, the Sheriff's Office or just who uses the band as this might later be of value to the Kansas City Office.

I reiterated to Winterrowd that there was to be no amplification of the release put out in Washington this morning and he should tell the people in the Kansas City Office.

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Rosen

LBN:ptm

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1 ENCL

6 OCT 16 1953

94-8-95

NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 15 1953

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

7-6920-

KANSAS CITY, MO.---FBI AGENTS SWARMED OVER THE RURAL JOHNSON
COUNTY, KAN., SCENE OF THE BOBBY GREENLEASE SLAYING TODAY AND HAULED
AWAY SEVERAL BOXES.

A DOZEN FBI MEN, HEADED BY JAMES A. ROBEY, KANSAS
IN CHARGE, FOUND A WOMAN'S HAT, IN ADDITION TO THE
BOBBY WAS CARRYING WHEN HE WAS KIDNAPED SEPT. 28.

THE AGENTS WERE EQUIPPED WITH SHOVELS AND
TO THE BOXES, PRESUMABLY FOR SIFTING FOR ADDITIONAL
TAL SLAYING.

10/12--KB313P

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Oct. 27, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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Jim Donovan of United Press advised Mr. McGuire shortly before 4:00 P.M. today that United Press was going to start a series of stories on juvenile delinquency, each to run approximately 600 words. Donovan had been requested by his office to contact the Director to see if he would do a brief 600-word piece on juvenile delinquency which could be used to kick off the series. Donovan had in mind setting the general problem, some statistics, and any pertinent observations on the problem that the Director might care to make. Donovan was advised that we would inform him of the Director's desires in the matter at the earliest convenience.

It is recommended that we inform Donovan we would be glad to do this and I am having the Crime Records Section immediately prepare background material for Donovan for a short piece on this topic.

cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:ps

EX-124

294

PERS. FILES

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOV 12 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: October 28, 1953

SUBJECT:

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Attached please find a short statement on juvenile delinquency which you might like to furnish Mr. Jim Donovan of the United Press.

FCS:lmc

10.29

10/30/53
Approved by Jno Mullen
Delivered to Donovan

NOV 12 1953

NOV 3 1953

PERS. FILES

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

October 29, 1953

STATEMENT OF J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, ON
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FOR THE UNITED PRESS

Juvenile delinquency is today one of America's most pressing problems.

Of over 1,000,000 arrests reported by 232 cities over 25,000 in population last year, 7.8 per cent were of persons who had not yet reached their 18th birthday. Moreover, this group accounted for 19.4 per cent of all arrests for robbery, 36.9 for larceny, 47.8 for burglary and 52.6 for auto theft.

This is indeed a story of misery, unhappiness and corrupted lives.

The time has come for a national awakening to the seriousness of the danger. Too often juvenile crime is regarded as something minor. A 15-year-old bank robber, a 12-year-old car thief, a 10-year-old burglar - these are hard for many Americans to believe. Yet day after day these youngsters are wreaking great damage to society.

Juvenile delinquency is a reflection of the moral tone of the nation. Young people can't be expected to behave if their elders don't. A society which produces a high incidence of divorces, broken homes, illegitimate births and adult crime creates juvenile misbehavior. Remedial action can only come from a renewal of civic responsibility.

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This responsibility must start in the home. There is no alternative. Time after time, in studying juvenile offenders, I have noted the utter lack of interest of some parents in their youngsters. They have been too busy, too concerned with other activities, or simply didn't care. The children were deprived of that love, loyalty and companionship which can only come from a father and mother. All too often they were forced to seek values in life outside the home and drifted into crime.

The home must be returned to its rightful place as the center of family life. Far too many American homes have become substitute hotels, restaurants and waiting rooms. True home life means a place of learning as well as a place of living where the fundamental lessons of moral conduct and spiritual guidance are taught and above all where a good example is set. This environment inculcates principles of good citizenship which will guide the young child for years to come.

The other institutions of society - the church, school, civic organizations, law enforcement - must help in combatting the ravages of juvenile crime. We in law enforcement recognize our great responsibility. The police officer is without question one of the best informed individuals in the community on juvenile matters. He often knows the youngsters by name, their problems and their ambitions. He is acquainted with the focal points of infection and is in a position to help erring boys and girls.

Many law enforcement officers, often acting on their own time, have sponsored constructive juvenile programs.

The main point is simply this: there must be a will to do the job. Juvenile delinquency can be reduced if every right-minded citizen will do his share. Boys and girls are not inherently bad. They need the help of adults. This is today the challenge of our free society. Only by saving our youth can we make our future secure.

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PERS. FILES

94-8-95-296

RECORDED-99

November 13, 1953

Mr. Jack Koehler
Anacortes American
Anacortes, Washington

Dear Mr. Koehler:

I did want to send you this personal note to thank you for the very kind comments which you expressed concerning Mr. R. D. Auerbach and Mr. John Holtzman, Special Agent in Charge and Assistant Special Agent in Charge, respectively of our Seattle Office, and Special Agent F. Claire Dorwart.

Remarks such as yours are indeed gratifying, and I know that Messrs. Auerbach, Holtzman and Dorwart will be pleased to learn of your thoughtful letter. You may be sure that they are glad to be of service whenever possible.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED READING ROOM FBI NOV 13 4 PM '53

3 ccs - Seattle
ATTENTION SAC: Mr. Koehler expressed appreciation for the splendid cooperation which, as a member of the press, he has received from your office.

b6
b6

NOTE: John Holtzman, EOD [redacted] as Special Agent, [redacted] assigned Seattle as Assistant Special Agent in Charge.

F. Claire Dorwart, EOD [redacted] as Clerk, [redacted] as Special Agent, voluntarily resigned [redacted] reinstated as Special Agent [redacted] assigned Seattle.

ELT:ljc:lea

58 NOV 27 1953

MAILED 16
NOV 16 1953
COMM-FBI

Anacortes, Washington
November 6, 1953

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I feel that I should let you know how much I appreciate the cooperation I received from the Special Agent in Charge of your Seattle office, Mr. R. D. Auerbach and from his assistants, Mr. John Holtzman and Claire Dorwart, while I was covering city of Seattle news for United Press Associations.

I was amazed to have received such splendid cooperation from your organization, particularly since I only recently came to this country from Germany and was not used to such courteous relations between top government law enforcement agencies and the press. It is unusual to find men with ability not only to solve difficult criminal cases but also to achieve a keen sense of public relations.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Koehler

RECORDED-99 141-1-296

INDEXED-99

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 6, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: G. I. R. -7

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Jim Donovan of United Press advised that his New York Office is interested in having him do a brief piece on the number of bank robberies during the calendar year 1953 as there was a distinct impression, judging from newspaper records of robberies, that bank robberies must have increased in 1953 more than in any other recent year since the end of the war.

The bank robbery supervisor is making a tabulation at the present time and as soon as the figures are available, it is recommended we furnish this information to Donovan as the basis for a short piece.

cc - Mr. Rosen

JJM:ptm

1/11/54
Data furnished to Donovan of UP
based on Memo Price to Rosen 1/8/54

Memo Price to Rosen 1/8/54 RLP:lmi

94-8-95-297X

INDEXED - 94

EX-126

JAN 18 1954

December 1, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO MR. TOLSON

Jim Donovan of the United Press is writing a series on espionage as disclosed by Congressional committees, etc. He has shown me his first two articles which are routine and which I expressed appreciation for seeing, but told him that we could make no comment. He is doing this so as not to put the Bureau into the wrong light.

I saw no point in keeping copies of the articles as they are purely routine.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:ps

RECORDED - 32
INDEXED - 32
38 DEC 30 1953
JAN 7 1954

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Gandy

394-46

S WHITE
ALTER SAID THE AGREEMENT TO MOVE WHITE IN 1946 WHERE HE WAS
ISTANT SECRETARY, FROM THE TREASURY, TO THE MONETARY FUND, WHE
E U.S. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WAS "PART OF THE STRATEGY TO FERR
SUSPECTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT."
THIS WAS NOT SUPPORTED. HOWEVER, IN OTHER EQUALLY OFFICIAL
TERS WHERE THE UNITED PRESS WAS INFORMED THAT AT NO TIME DID
ERI ENTER INTO AGREEMENT TO MOVE WHITE FROM THE TREASURY TO THE
TARY FUND.
11/13--CD204P

Director's Notation:
W. H. Rankin

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A.H. Belmont

DATE: November 21, 1953

FROM : E.O. Johnson

SUBJECT: INQUIRY FROM UNITED PRESS

Mr. Mike O'Neill of the United Press, telephone EX 3-3430 at 11:45 p.m., 11-20-53, and stated that in connection with a story being prepared he desired to known if it was the FBI's policy to furnish summaries of information to the Congressional Committees or if the FBI only gave summaries to chairmen of committees upon their request. Mr. O'Neill was advised that the writer was not in a position to answer his question but would have a Bureau official call him. At first, he did not think it would be necessary but again asked if the writer couldn't give him an idea. When advised that he could not, O'Neill suggested he be called back.

The above information was immediately furnished to Mr. Frank Crosby who stated he would call O'Neill.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

EOJ:jdb

ADDENDUM 11-21-53 FEC. O'Neill advised he knew that it was not the practice of the FBI to make summaries available but wondered if there would be any change as a result of the comments of Senator Johnston who told the press that if the FBI had made its information on White available to the Senate the case would never have occurred since the Senate would not have confirmed the White appointment. Crosby told O'Neill the Bureau had no comment.

STANDARD FORM NO.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Nov. 11, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HARRY DEXTER WHITE

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At 3:15 p.m. today, November 11, 1953, Special Agent McGee of the Boston Office advised Mr. McGuire of my office that the United Press at Boston had called stating that there was a flurry along newspaper row in Boston that Harry Dexter White may not have died after all and might still be alive and, accordingly, UP was making an inquiry as to whether Harry Dexter White, the person named in the Bureau's reports to the White House in 1945 and 1946, was in fact the man who did die.

McGee was instructed to advise SAC Kelly to have no comment whatsoever to such inquiries.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
JJM:arm

94-8-95-298 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

#ing

4-2065

t

January 20, 1954

10-1
ER

Mr. James Donovan
United Press Association
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Donovan:

G.I.R.-1

My attention has been called to the various New England papers which you brought to Mr. Nichols' Office containing my statement on juvenile delinquency.

It was a pleasure, I assure you, to participate with United Press in its series of articles on the growing national problem of juvenile delinquency, and I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in letting me see the distribution the article received.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED - 08
INDEXED - 08

cc - Mr. Holmes

94-8-95-299
RECORDED
106 JAN 21 1954

ptrn

COMM — FBI
JAN 20 1954
MAILED 31

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FBI
RECEIVED READING ROOM

JAN 20 9 00 PM '54
FBI

33
JAN 28 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 19, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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Jim Donovan of United Press brought in the attached clippings of the Director's article on Juvenile delinquency which was the leadoff piece in a series United Press ran in November on that topic. The clippings are from the Hartford Times, the Berkshire Evening Eagle, The Bridgeport Post, The Boston Traveler, the Providence Evening Bulletin and The Middletown Press, all dated November 9th. Donovan thought the Director might like to know of the good distribution given to his piece in the New England area.

A suggested note to Donovan is attached. ptm 1-20-54

cc - Mr. Jones

Attachment

JJM:ptm

RECORDED - 3

INDEXED - 3

300

Hoover Says Juvenile Crime Mirrors Moral Tone of Nation

This is the first in a series of six stories on a growing national problem — juvenile delinquency. The series, prepared by The United Press, gives a national and local view of the problem.

To start the series, The United Press asked the nation's best known law enforcement officer— FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover— to set forth his views on the problem.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(Written for the United Press)

WASHINGTON (UP)— Juvenile delinquency is today one of America's most pressing problems.

The time has come for a national awakening to the seriousness of the danger. Too often juvenile crime is regarded as something minor. A 15-year old bank robber, a 12-year old car thief, a 10-year old burglar— these are hard for many Americans to believe. Yet day after day these youngsters are wreaking great damage to society.

Youth and Robbery

Of over one million arrests reported by 232 cities over 25,000 in population last year, 7.8 per cent were of persons who had not yet reached their 18th birthday. Moreover, this group accounted for 19.4 per cent of all arrests for robbery, 36.9 for larceny, 47.8 for burglary and 52.6 for auto theft.

This is indeed a story of misery, unhappiness and corrupted lives.

Juvenile delinquency represents a relaxation of the moral tone of the nation. Young people can't be expected to behave if their elders don't. A society which produces a high incidence of divorces, broken homes, illegitimate births and adult crime creates juvenile misbehavior. Remedial action can only come from a renewal of civic responsibility.

This responsibility must start in the home. There is no alternative.

Time after time, in studying juvenile offenders, I have noted the utter lack of interest of some parents in their youngsters. They have been too busy, too concerned with other activities, or simply didn't care. The children were deprived of that love, loyalty and companionship which can only come from a father and mother. All too often they were forced to seek values in life outside the home and drifted into crime.

The home must be returned to its rightful place as the center of family life.

Far too many American homes have become substitute hotels, restaurants and waiting rooms. True home life means a place of learning as well as a place of living where the fundamental lessons of moral conduct and spiritual guidance are taught and above all where a good example is set. This environement inculcates principles of good citizenship which will guide the young child for years to come.

Other Agencies Must Help

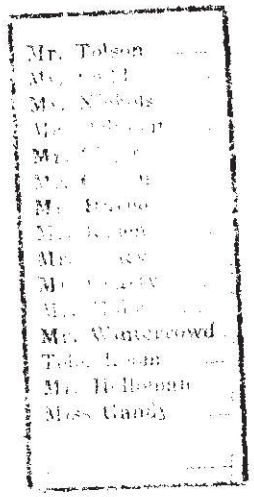
The other institutions of society —the church, school, civic organizations, law enforcement — must help in combatting the ravages of juvenile crime.

Juvenile delinquency can be reduced if every right-minded citizen will do his share. Boys and girls are not inherently bad. They need the help of adults. This is today the challenge of our free society.

Only by saving our youth can we make our future secure.

The Berkshire, Mass., Evening Eagle
November 9, 1953

300



Good Home Life Held Cure for Delinquency

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
(Written for the United Press)

Washington—Juvenile delinquency is today one of America's most pressing problems.

The time has come for a national awakening to the seriousness of the danger. Too often juvenile crime is regarded as something minor. A 15-year-old bank robber, a 12-year-old car thief, a 10-year-old burglar—these are hard for many Americans to believe. Yet day after day these youngsters are wreaking great damage to society.

Of over 1,000,000 arrests reported by 232 cities over 25,000 in population last year, 7.8 per cent were of persons who had not yet reached their 18th birthday. Moreover, this group accounted for 19.4 per cent of all arrests for robbery, 36.9 for larceny, 47.8 for burglary and 52.6 for auto theft.

REFLECTS MORAL CODE

Juvenile delinquency is a reflection of the moral tone of the nation. Young people can't be expected to behave if their elders don't. A society which produces a high incidence of divorces, broken homes, illegitimate births and adult crime creates juvenile misbehavior. Remedial action can only come from a renewal of civic responsibility.

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HOME IS CENTER

The home must be returned to its rightful place as the center of family life.

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The other institutions of society—the church, school, civic organizations, law enforcement—must help in combatting the ravages of juvenile crime.

300

The Hartford, Conn., Times
November 9, 1953

Juvenile Delinquency—

Top G-Man Points to Importance Of Homelife In Rearing Young

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of six dispatches on a growing national problem—juvenile delinquency. The series, prepared by The United Press, gives a national and local view of the problem. To start the series, The United Press asked the nation's best known law enforcement officer—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover—to set forth his views on the problem.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
(Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — (UP) Juvenile delinquency is today one of America's most pressing problems.

The time has come for a national awakening to the seriousness of the danger. Too often juvenile crime is regarded as something minor. A 15-year-old bank robber, a 12-year-old car thief, a ten-year-old burglar—these are hard for many Americans to believe. Yet day after day these youngsters are wreaking great damage to society.

Story of Misery

Of over 1,000,000 arrests reported by 282 cities over 25,000 in population last year, 7.8 percent were of persons who had not yet reached their 18th birthday. Moreover, this group accounted for 19.4 percent of all arrests for robbery, 36.9 for larceny, 47.8 for burglary and 52.6 for auto theft.

This is indeed a story of misery, unhappiness and corrupted lives.

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Far too many American homes have become substitute hotels, restaurants and waiting rooms. True home life means a place of learning as well as a place of living where the fundamental lessons of moral conduct and spiritual guidance are taught and above all where a good example is set. This environment inculcates principles of good citizenship which will guide the young child for years to come.

The other institutions of society—the church, school, civic organizations, law enforcement—must help in combatting the ravages of juvenile crime.

Cop Best Informed

We in law enforcement recognize our great responsibility. The police officer is without question one of the best informed individuals in the community on juvenile matters. He often knows the youngsters by name, their problems and their ambitions. He is acquainted with the focal points of infection and is in a position to help erring boys and girls.

Many law enforcement officers, often acting on their own time, have sponsored constructive juvenile programs.

The main point is simply this: there must be a will to do the job.

Juvenile delinquency can be reduced if every right-minded citizen will do his share. Boys and girls are not inherently bad. They need the help of adults. This is today the challenge of our free society.

Only by saving our youth can we make our future secure.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

The Bridgeport, Conn., Post
November 9, 1953

94-8-95-300

FBI Head Warns on Youth Crime

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, FBI

WASHINGTON (UP)—Juvenile delinquency is today one of America's most pressing problems.

THE time has come for a national awakening to the seriousness of the danger. Too often juvenile crime is regarded as something minor. A 15-year-old bank robber, a 12-year-old car thief, a 10-year-old burglar—these are hard for many Americans to believe. Yet day after day these youngsters are wreaking great damage to society.

HOOVER

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Only by saving our youth can we make our future secure.

300

Boston, Mass. Traveler
November 9, 1953

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Picture story by United Press. Bureau cooperated. Agent shown is SA Fipp of Domestic Intelligence Division.

File

G.I.R.-6

301

PERS.

FEB 15 1954

This Is Why the FBI 'Gets Its Man'

THE CRUDELY WRITTEN LETTER IS STUDIED IN AN FBI FIELD OFFICE.

THE efficiency with which the Federal Bureau of Investigation handles big-time cases is no accident. It results from long and exhaustive training courses. The pictures on this page illustrate a typical training course. A crudely written note has been sent through the mail to a prominent businessman demanding $5000 by 5 p. m. that day or his daughter will be killed. Using the mail for extortion is a federal offense, so the FBI moves in. The station where the money is to be delivered is studied by an agent disguised as a track walker. He then outlines his plan of capture to other agents who station themselves in advantageous positions. When "extortionist," who is really another agent, takes the money, he is "captured."

Picture story by UNITED PRESS.

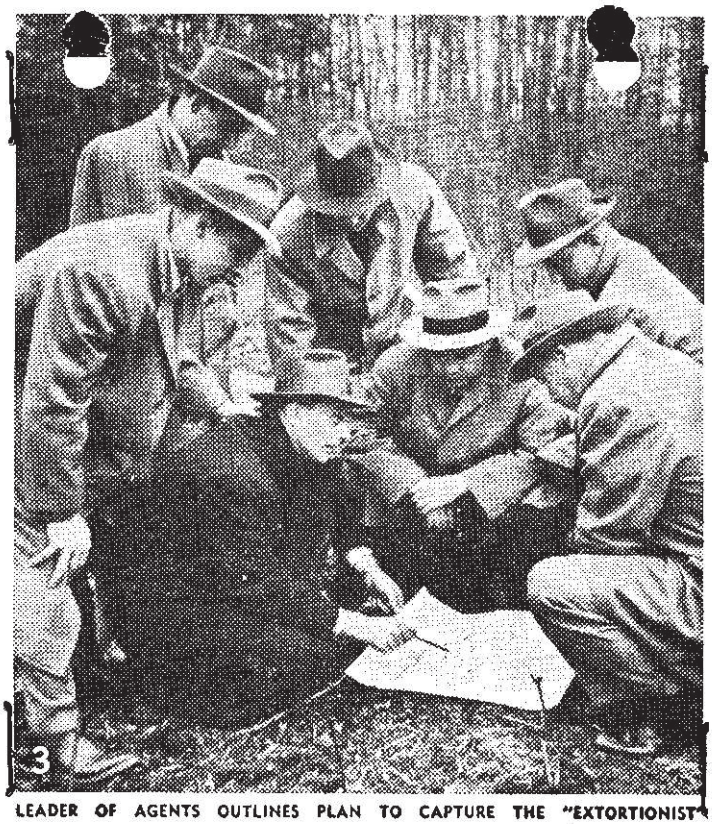
BUREAU COOPERATED

Agent shown is SA FIPP of Domestic Intelligence Division -

STATION, WHERE MONEY IS TO BE LEFT, IS CHECKED BY DISGUISED AGENT.

The Sun
Rochester, New York
Date: 1/21/54

301

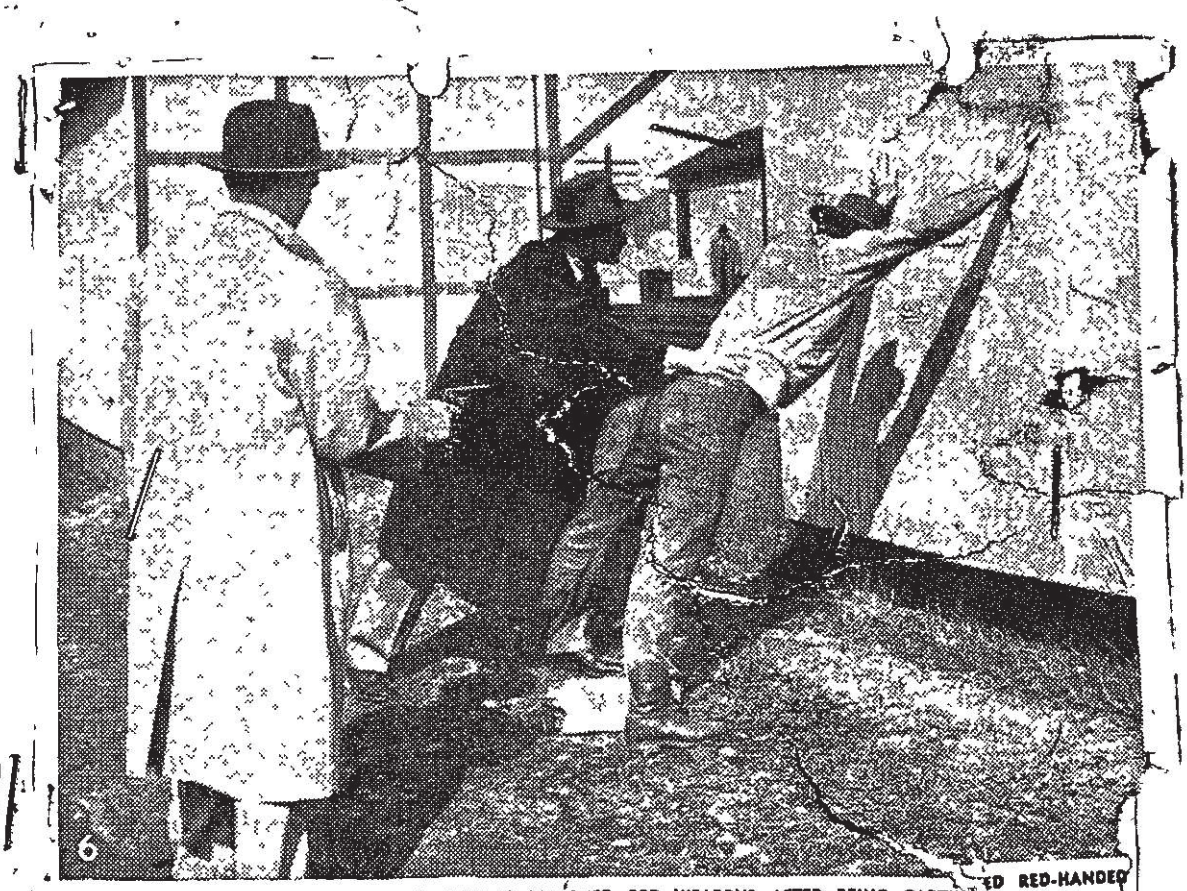


LEADER OF AGENTS OUTLINES PLAN TO CAPTURE THE "EXTORTIONIST"

DUMMY PACKAGE IS PICKED UP BY "EXTORTIONIST."

AGENTS WATCH AS "EXTORTIONIST" HEADS FOR GETAWAY.

The Sun
Rochester, New York
Date: 1/21/54



AGENTS MOVE IN FOR THE CAPTURE. SUSPECT IS SEARCHED FOR WEAPONS AFTER BEING CAPTURED RED-HANDED

AGENT'S REPORTS ARE FINAL STEP IN ANY FBI CASE.

The Sun
Rochester, New York
Date: 1/21/54

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 9, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

Harman Nichols of United Press advised Mr. McGuire that he had a tip, the source of which he could not identify, which indicated that some Congressmen were looking around for bulletproof vests and that while he personally did not think much of the tip, he wondered if we could for guidance give him some idea of where he could check on manufacturers of bulletproof vests. Nichols stated he wanted to make a few phone calls and, of course, did not want to make any reference to the Bureau since we had no place in anything he might write on the item.

It was suggested to Mr. Nichols that he might want to contact the Procurement Officers of the various services in the Defense Department and in addition, he might want to call the Federal Laboratories in Pittsburgh or the W. S. Darley Company in Chicago or the Spooner Arms Corporation in New York City, all of whom manufacture bulletproof vests. Mr. Nichols understands there is to be no reference at all to the FBI in anything he might do and that we were merely giving him a lift as to sources of manufacturers; that there were, of course, others in this field.

Nichols stated he thought he would contact Procurement Officers first and see what suggestions they had. He was appreciative for the leads furnished him.

cc - Mr. Boardman

cc - Mr. Belmont

JJM:ptm

302

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 8, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Carty
Hoover
Interrogation
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
Miss Gandy

SAC Banister called from Chicago to advise he had talked to U. S. Attorney Irving Cohen over the way he was quoted by the United Press to the effect that twenty subpoenaes were served by Deputy U. S. Marshals. Cohen denied having made any such statement. He denied having mentioned the word marshals in talking to the press. He knew the Bureau was serving the subpoenaes and was very much surprised at the United Press story. Banister took him to task for his reference to 20 subpoenaes and Cohen expressed his regret but could not see where any harm was done.

Banister stated he had talked to Bob Loughan of the United Press in Chicago who stated that he apparently took too much for granted. He did not know where he got his figure of 20, referring to 20 subpoenaes and in the haste of matters, he just assumed the subpoenaes were being served by Deputy U. S. Marshals since they were swearing in some additional Deputy Marshals this morning.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Rosen

LBN:MP

94-8-95
NOT RECORDED
145 MAR 16 1954

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

MAR 25 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem. • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 30, 1954
Havana, Cuba

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

SUBJECT: FRANCIS McCARTHY
United Press Representative in Cuba
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

SECRET - AIR COURIER

G. I. R. -1

Mr. FRANCIS McCARTHY is an American citizen resident of Cuba. He is the United Press representative in Cuba. [redacted] b6

Every now and then Mr. McCARTHY furnishes a political story to the Miami Herald and in these he discusses the political situation in Cuba as he sees it. McCARTHY's wife RUTH also furnishes similar stories to the Miami Herald and the stories carry her name on the by-line.

On 3-29-54 McCARTHY advised me that he had received a letter from one [redacted] He wrote that he had heard from persons in Miami that the "PRIO gang would get even with McCARTHY sometime in the future for some of the things he was writing for the Miami Herald." McCARTHY said he figured [redacted] source in Miami was [redacted] is a PRIO supporter. b6 b7C

McCARTHY also advised that he had recently received a letter from Mr. GEORGE BEEBE of the Miami Herald in which he commented favorably about the articles being sent in by RUTH McCARTHY "even though the PRIO gang scream every time one appears."

This is being furnished for the Bureau's information and extra copies of this letter are attached in order to be available for forwarding to the Miami office for its information.

WCS:JES

RECORDED - 63

INDEXED - 63

8-95-303

27 APR 5 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

53 APR 9 1954

930987

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: April 1, 1954

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

Jim Donovan of United Press advised that he would like to do a short piece on the Bureau's tours. I have asked Jones to get up copies of memos on the background of tours, statistics and a few interesting items on the type of questions asked, etc. We will furnish this to Donovan.

cc: Mr. Jones
JJM:MP

G. I. R.

4/5 ltr to Donovan
Data given to Donovan

RECORDED-21
INDEXED-21
APR 7 1954

62-8-15-304

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

R305

EX-112

8 APR 2 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 6, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR BANK ROBBERY STATISTICS
1953 AND FIRST QUARTER OF 1954
JAMES DONOVAN - UNITED PRESS

G.I.R.-6

At noon on Saturday, 4-3-54, James Donovan who covers the United Press in the Department called Wick in my office. He said the New York office of the United Press requested him to gather Federal bank robbery statistics for use in a Sunday feature for 4-4-54. He has in mind, he said, figures covering the 1953 calendar year, as well as figures through the current period January to April 1, 1954. For comparative purposes, United Press would also like comparable figures for 1952 and the first quarter (January through March) of 1953.

Donovan said he had in mind a story which would be built around violations of the Bank Robbery Statute, including cases handled, number of bank robberies occurring, convictions, sentences imposed, fines and recoveries and fugitives located. While he has the intention of confining his article primarily to bank robberies, Donovan said he would be interested in bringing in comparative figures for the same period on bank burglaries and bank larcenies.

Wick told Donovan that his request could not be acted upon in such summary fashion on Saturday, 4-3-54. Donovan asked whether he could count on the story for release by United Press in New York on Sunday, 4-11-54. Wick told him we would survey the situation and be in touch with him during this week. Donovan said if we get the material ready he could write his story on either Thursday or Friday of this week at which time we could give him material.

As you know, bank robberies have increased alarmingly in the past few months, and I think it is highly desirable that we call the attention of the public to this increase. The United Press will provide a suitable vehicle for dissemination in this regard.

The Crime Records Section is assembling the data desired by Donovan of United Press.

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

EX-123

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Rosen
cc - Mr. Jones

RAV:rcw

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson April 6, 1954

RECOMMENDATION:

That Donovan of United Press be supplied the latter part of this week with bank robbery statistics covering the 1952 and 1953 calendar years, as well as the first quarter of 1953 and 1954 for his use in the preparation of a feature story to be released by United Press, Sunday, April 11, 1954.

Figures attached given to Donovan 5:20 p.m. 4-8-54

April 8, 1954

Re: FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY VIOLATIONS

file AM w

FBI JURISDICTION:

Robberies, burglaries, and larcenies committed against any of the following institutions are Federal violations within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction:

(1) Member banks of the Federal Reserve System

(2) Banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

(3) Banks organized and operated under the laws of the United States

(4) Federal Savings and Loan Associations

(5) Savings and Loan Associations insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

FBI INVESTIGATIONS:

The following chart reflects the total number of Federal Bank Robbery violations investigated by the FBI during the 1952 and 1953 calendar years:

Calendar Year	Robberies	Burglaries	Larcenies	Total
1952	170	135	23	328
1953	248	154	16	418

The following chart reflects the total number of Federal Bank Robbery violations investigated by the FBI during the first three months of the 1953 and 1954 calendar years:

January through March	Robberies	Burglaries	Larcenies	Total
1953	66	50	3	119
1954	58	36	5	99

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

94-8-95-305

STATISTICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The below charts reflect statistical accomplishments of the FBI in investigations of Federal Bank Robbery violations during 1952 and 1953 calendar years and during the first three months of 1953 and 1954:

Calendar Year 1952

	Convictions	Combined Sentences Yrs.	Mos.	Das.	Fines Imposed	Recoveries	Fugitives Located
Bank Robbery	33	1421	7	3	$6,000	$202,536	39
Burglary	47	309	4	24		42,270	6
Larceny	11	40			625	7,106	3
TOTAL	191	1770	11	27	$6,625	$251,912	48

Calendar Year 1953

	Convictions	Combined Sentences Yrs.	Mos.	Das.	Fines Imposed	Recoveries	Fugitives Located
Bank Robbery	149	1671	5	28	$42,001	$518,101	45
Burglary	31	171	6	3	2,500	46,499	4
Larceny	13	50	8	4		40,357	5
TOTAL	193	1893	8	5	$44,501	$604,957	54

January through March, 1953

	Convictions	Combined Sentences Yrs.	Mos.	Das.	Fines Imposed	Recoveries	Fugitives Located
Bank Robbery	32	325	6	26	$5,000	$234,291	13
Burglary	5	25			2,500	55	1
Larceny	3	13					1
TOTAL	40	363	6	26	$7,500	$234,346	15

January through March, 1954

	Convictions	Combined Sentences Yrs.	Mos.	Das.	Fines Imposed	Recoveries	Fugitives Located
Bank Robbery	56	606	6		$1,000	$71,424	14
Burglary	35	241			500	2,948	7
Larceny						24,390	
TOTAL	91	847	6	—	$1,500	$98,762	21

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

file

Re: FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY VIOLATIONS
(FISCAL YEARS)
(Violations Investigated by FBI)

	JULY-DECEMBER 1952		JULY-DECEMBER 1953
BURGLARIES	62		69
LARCENIES	9		8
ROBBERIES	101		134
TOTAL VIOLATIONS	172		211
JANUARY-MARCH 1953	119	JANUARY-MARCH 1954	99
1953 Fiscal Year (1st 9 months total)	291	1954 Fiscal Year (1st 9 months total)	310

July 1952 - March 1953 -- 291
July 1953 - March 1954 -- 310

94-8-95-305

Mr. Tolson April 6, 1954

L. B. Nichols

REQUEST FOR BANK ROBBERY STATISTICS
1953 AND FIRST QUARTER OF 1954
JAMES DONOVAN - UNITED PRESS

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cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Rosen
cc - Mr. Jones

94-8-95-305

RLW:rcw

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson April 6, 1954

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: April 30, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WALTER LOGAN
UNITED PRESS, NEW YORK CITY
REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE RE MAGAZINE ARTICLE

Relet from captioned asking for help in preparing magazine article on humorous and crank calls. Attached memorandum shows Mr. Tolson and Director believe we should not waste time on a free lance writer with no definite commitment for the article.

It is believed we could handle this refusal to help more tactfully by telephone, and we could tell Logan it would not be feasible for him to get the material from Agents; it would have to be compiled here and, frankly, we are just too pressed at the present. We could suggest that in the event he gets any definite commitments from a magazine for this or other articles in the future, he should feel free to communicate with us again, and we will give any request what consideration we can.

RECOMMENDATION:

That ~~your office~~ WE call Mr. Logan and advise him along that line.

Logan so advised

MLL:imz

94-8-306

RECORDED-46

13 MAY 11 1954

EX-118

52 MAY 14 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNIT GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: April 29, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: WALTER LOGAN
UNITED PRESS, NEW YORK CITY
REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE RE MAGAZINE ARTICLE

By letter of 4-25-54, Walter Logan, foreign cables desk of United press in New York City, advises he is beginning to do some free lance magazine work and would like an article on the weird and humorous requests the Bureau receives from various cranks and eccentrics. Logan states he has a number of Bureau Agents as friends and has heard some humorous stories. He suggests he could get material from talking to Agents with Bureau approval, and he would submit the completed article for our approval before publication.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

It appears that an article such as that suggested by Logan might be of considerable interest, but if we do help we would provide the material in order to exercise better control over it. Letter prepared advising Logan we will send some material in near future.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter, advising Logan we will send him in the near future some material be forwarded.

EX. 118
RECORDED-46

Attachment

I don't think we should waste time on a free lance writer who has no definite commitment for the article

4-30

MLL:grs:lmm

52 MAY 14 1954

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

HARRY FERGUSON
FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

19 Washington Square North,
New York, 11, N.Y.
25 April 1954

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I would like to write a magazine article on some of the lighter aspects of life in the FBI, namely on some of the weird and sometimes funny requests from various cranks and eccentrics.

For example, I heard of one woman who telephoned complaint that the man in the next apartment was trying to kill her with thought waves, and of another who complained that the janitor was sending out dangerous electronic vibrations.

The article would in no way be derogatory to the FBI, since I have a number of agents as friends and have always been pro-Bureau. But I believe it would be an interesting sidelight to the Bureau's more serious work.

I believe the article would appeal to almost any of the big national magazines although naturally I have no commitments at present. And I would be glad to submit the completed article for your approval before submitting it to any magazines.

The material, I believe, could be obtained through informal interviews with several agents if they had authorization to talk on such screwball subjects.

I work on the foreign cables desk of United Press but am beginning to do some outside free lance magazine work.

Yours truly,

Walter Logan

Walter Logan

INDEXED-116
APR 27 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED ERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 6, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

Maureen Gothlin of United Press phoned my office this afternoon requesting an interview with the Director as she was interested in writing a piece for United Press on the Director's forthcoming 30th Anniversary, Monday, May 10th. She was advised the Director was not in the office and an offer to be of assistance to her was made. She stated she wanted to base her piece on personal interview and wondered if the Director could be reached anywhere in the next few days as perhaps if he were out of town someone from United Press in the vicinity might handle the interview. She was advised that as far as we knew this could not be arranged.

She then asked if an appointment could be made for her to see the Director on the Director's return to the city even though it may be after Monday, May 10th. She was informed that this matter would be checked further.

cc - Mr. Holloman
cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:ptm

EX-122

RECORDED-19

INDEXED-19

SENT DIRECTOR
5-7-54

68 MAY 13 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 8, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

While talking to Harmon Nichols of the United Press this morning, he asked if there were any quips I could give him for their Week-end Round-up, which contains a series of sentences and paragraphs on what is going on in Washington.

I told him that there was one interesting item which he might want to use, namely, approximately 3600 of the employees in the Bureau have served ten years or longer. He then inquired as to the longest service. I told him the longest was more than forty years. He thought that a name would be very helpful and I, accordingly, told him that the oldest person from the standpoint of service is Special Agent James G. Finley, who entered on duty August 29, 1911, and who, this August, will have completed 43 years of service. He thought this would make a very good and interesting item.

cc: Mr. Jones

LBN:arm

RECORDED - 6

INDEXED - 6

5 2 JUN 29 1954

13 JUN 14

310

4-103

PERS. FILES

The Attorney General March 12, 1954

Director, FBI

I thought you would be interested in knowing that a recent check of employees in the service of the FBI reflected a total of 2,890 who have been in the Bureau's service from ten to fourteen years; 487 who have been in the Bureau's service from fifteen to nineteen years; 122 who have served in the Bureau from twenty to twenty-four years; 38 who have served in the Bureau from twenty-five to twenty-nine years; 12 who have been in the Bureau's service from thirty to thirty-four years; 10 who have been in the Bureau's service from thirty-five to thirty-nine years; and one employee with a total of over forty years of service.

As of today a total of 3,560 employees have served in the Bureau ten years or longer.

cc: Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

cc: Mr. Glavin
Cc: Mr. Leonard - Hereafter, prepare such a tabulation on January 1 and July 1 of each year.

LBN:arm:ps:jec

Tolson
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

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MAR 1 1954 D
more 94-1-1 310

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH MORE THAN 10 YEARS SERVICE AS OF JANUARY 31, 1954

Number of Years Service	Agents	Clerks	Total
10 thru 14	1,953	937	2,890
15 thru 19	386	101	487
20 thru 24	86	36	122
25 thru 29	21	17	38
30 thru 34	5	7	12
35 thru 39	4	6	10
40 and over	1	0	1
GRAND TOTAL	2,456	1,104	3,560

"This should be brought up to date every 6 months. T."

94-8-95-310

COPY

[redacted]

3-9-54

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : Mr. Price

DATE: August 16, 1954

Time of call: 11:40 p.m.

SUBJECT: ALLEGED ACTIVITY OF AGENTS
RE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
SAVANNAH RIVER PROJECT AREA

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Mr. Lee Nichols of United Press contacted the Bureau and stated that United Press, New York Bureau, had inquired as to whether the FBI would state that they are or are not sending Agents into the Savannah River H-bomb area to prevent prostitutes from Phenix City setting up their business in that area. Mr. Nichols was advised that no comment could be made in this regard. This was confirmed by Mr. McGuire of Mr. Nichols' Office.

ADDENDUM

Time of call: 12:35 a.m., 8/17/54.

Bill Umstad of INS called and inquired in the same matter. He was also advised that no comment could be made.

cc: 1 Mr. Nichols

RAA/jsw

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED
AUG 24 1954

ORIGINAL FILED

AUG 19 1954

55 SEP 3

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: June 11, 1954

FROM : F. L. Price

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
EVELYN ANN SMITH - VICTIM;
KIDNAPING

Call: 11:35 a.m.

Tolson
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Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tamm
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

SAC Bryce was contacted to determine the up-to-date status of the search which is being made in the vicinity of the Superstition Mountains for the kidnaper of Evelyn Ann Smith. Bryce stated that a radio report had just been received from Agents in the search area to the effect that representatives of the County Sheriff's Office have found a camp site which was believed to have been used by the subject last night. It is approximately three or four miles from the scene of the payoff. The valise used to carry the payoff money was located together with a bedroll. He also appears to have burned some trousers and a water jug. Bryce said that it was in a location that can be reached only on foot or by horse. Bloodhounds were reported to be working with the police in the area, attempting to pick up the trail. Bryce expressed the thought that the subject might still be in the same general area.

Bryce stated that last night Agents went to the abandoned automobile belonging to the victim which was left in the mountains. They did some processing of the car last night and spent the night up there. They were awaiting arrival of the automobile keys this morning to make further examinations.

Bryce stated that consideration is being given to having the husband or the victim go back over part of the route to point out places where clues might be located. Bryce also stated that the possibility of using helicopters was being checked.

Bryce's attention was called to Washington City News Service and Washington Daily News stories indicating that FBI Agents had been flown to Phoenix from Washington to lead the search for the kidnaper and that the FBI Agents had specialized in kidnaping cases. He was asked if any statements of this nature had been made to the press by any Bureau personnel. Bryce stated that no such statements were made by any Bureau personnel and that all press inquiries were received by himself, SAC Norris, or Special Agent John O'Leary that none of them had made any comments to the press.

Bryce pointed out that the "Arizona Republic," Phoenix, June 11, 1954, carries a story as follows:

FLP:mfb
cc - Mr. Nichols
Mr. Mohr

United Press

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

94-8-95-1

NOT RECORDED
86 JUN 21 1954

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN
7-1211-3

51 JUL 16 1954 1324

"Tired Phoenix Police Chief Charles Thomas and a half dozen of his officers went home to a much-needed rest, satisfied to leave the rest of the search to the Sheriff's Office and the FBI. Thomas had placed a detective in the Smith home the moment the kidnaping became known, had arranged for a telephone tap, and some of his men had worked around the clock without sleep."

The paper carries Thomas's picture on the front page, examining the golf bag in which the first note of instructions was contained.

Bryce stated that Thomas has been obviously seeking publicity, had tried to enter a room at the victim's home last night while Bryce was talking to the Bureau and had to be asked to leave, and may have improperly given information to the press. Bryce was asked for details, and he placed Special Agent John O'Leary on the telephone. O'Leary stated that yesterday he received numerous press inquiries at the Phoenix Office. One reporter, possibly representing the United Press, wanted to know if it was true that someone from Chicago or Los Angeles was coming to Phoenix to direct the investigation. Another newspaper source inquired if Mr. Hoover was coming to Phoenix. These inquiries were answered with "no comment."

O'Leary said, however, that one reporter, whom he cannot now identify, intimated that someone at the Police Department, possibly Thomas, after coming back from a meeting on the case at the FBI office, made the statement that FBI Agents were coming in from all over.

It was pointed out to Mr. Bryce that such statements on the part of Thomas were highly improper, particularly at a time when the Bureau was merely guiding the Police Department and the victim was still missing. Bryce was advised that it appeared that the Bureau should confront Chief Thomas and find out just what he said to the press and lodge a vigorous protest with him and determine what our future relations with him should be.

[redacted] b6

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Phoenix Division be instructed to confront Chief Thomas with reports that he leaked out information to the press and the fact that he has been quoted as injudiciously saying he is leaving the search to the FBI. He should be informed of the inappropriateness and the breach of security on his part, and the Phoenix Division should be asked for a recommendation concerning future dealings with him.

No. I think we were as much to blame for being too close to the local police that the latter were able to gain concentration of our efforts. We apparently acted like we were moving in a circus instead of quietly slipping in and out. It was a farce.

L.

OFFICE MEMORA

TO: Mr. -- DATE: Ju

FROM: L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
EVELYN ANN SMITH - VICTIM
KIDNAPING

For record purposes, at 5:43 p.m. tonight Maureen Gothlin of United Press advised Mr. McGuire that the Phoenix Bureau of United Press had sent a telegram indicating that there was going to be a big story coming out of Phoenix similar to recent cases in San Francisco and Kansas City. UP here at Washington has interpreted the telegram as meaning a kidnaping case since the last two big kidnaping cases were the Moscowitz Case in San Francisco and the Greenlease kidnaping case in Kansas City. Miss Gothlin asked if the FBI could state anything about the matter. She was told we had no comment to make.

Mr. Rosen and Mr. Boardman were advised of this call by dictograph. Mr. Boardman advised that the press was sitting in the Police Department at the time the original information came in to the Phoenix Police Department concerning this case and the press has promised the Phoenix Police Department they would not make any release. WE, of course, are answering all inquiries that may be received on this matter with no comment.

CC - Mr. Boardman

Cc- Mr. Rosen

JJM:PTM

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

94-8-95-1

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 21 1954

7 85

JUL 9 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Sept. 7, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: G.I.R. -9 V. R

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

Jim Donovan of the United Press has requested up-to-date statistics on the Bureau's accomplishments in the Top Ten Fugitive program. I am having the Crime Records Section get this data together in order that we can furnish this to Donovan. We have had similar requests periodically on the subject from time to time and in view of the addition of Allen to the Top Ten list today, Donovan's request is timely.

cc: Mr. Rosen
Mr. Jones
JJM:arm

OK

RECORDED-140 8-75-312

EX-128

15

67 SEP 20 1954

NOTE:- Data given to Donovan of UP at 4 pm 9/13/54 WW

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written From
WASHINGTON BUREAU
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

mr nichols

2592

Nov. 1, 1954

United Press Association
Wash. D.C.

Mr. Clyde A. Tolson
Associate Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tolson,

Thank you very much for your gracious note. I wish that all of the prominent men on whom I have written profiles over the years had been as pleasant and friendly as you.

Hoping that we will meet again sometime, I am

Sincerely yours,

Louis Cassels

Louis Cassels

RECORDED-68

INDEXED-68 94-8-95-313

EX. - 109

NOV 8 1954

NOV 12 1954

PERS. FILES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

January 31, 1955

Mr. Tolson:

Miss Patricia Wiggins of United Press, who has been covering the Justice Building for the past two weeks advised Mr. McGuire that she was being reassigned to a general assignment and that the Justice run was being given to a new United Press employee in the Washington area named Miss Gwen Gibson, who worked for UP in the Denver area before coming to Washington. Miss Wiggins stated she would bring Miss Gibson around to meet those of us in this office in the next few days. We are doing a file check on Miss Gibson and will ask the Denver Office what it might know about her without making any checks.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:ptm
(3)

INDEXED - 6

RECORDED - 6

21 FEB 8 1955

CRIME REC.

60 FEB 9 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 4, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES" PROGRAM
UP-TO-DATE SUMMARY REQUESTED BY U.P.

For record purposes, Miss Gibson, United Press correspondent assigned to the Department of Justice run, requested telephonically to be brought up-to-date on the status of the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program as she was writing a piece over this week-end. Mr. McGuire advised me of her request and I authorized him to respond to the questions as follows:

Miss Gibson desired to know the exact number of fugitives who had been on the list from its inauguration in March, 1950, to date. She was advised that there was a total of 86. She was further informed that of the 76 brought to justice, one was removed by suicide from the list, one by surrendering to the United States Attorney and the other 74 were apprehended by the FBI and/or other law enforcement organizations. She was informed that Henry Randolph Mitchell was still on the current list and is the only person whose name appeared on the original 1950 list.

In response to her query as to the shortest time that elapsed between being placed on the list and being captured, Miss Gibson was advised that Joseph James Brletic, UFAP - Robbery, was placed on the list during the afternoon of February 9, 1953, and was apprehended during the morning hours of February 10, 1953, at Lancaster, California, 1,600 miles from the scene of the crime for which he was sought. (Clayton, Missouri)

Miss Gibson also inquired for a breakdown of the apprehensions as to number of apprehensions effected by citizens' cooperation, by FBI, by local law enforcement, and she was informed that there were 33 apprehensions brought about through citizens' cooperation of which 13 resulted from newspaper publications, 1 from a television program, 2 from radio programs, 5 from magazine stories and 12 from Wanted Flyers or Identification Orders. She was informed that 45 were apprehended by FBI Agents and by FBI Agents and local officers acting jointly and 19 by local law enforcement officials.

cc - Mr. Rosen

cc - Mr. M. A. Jones

JJMcG:mdk (5)

RECORDED - 4

EX. - 118

MAR 11 1955

10 MAR 8 1955

CRIME REC

3/5

She inquired as to whether there might be any chance of expanding the program from 10 fugitives to 15 or 20, and she was informed that the established and proven successful program in its present format precluded any change. For anecdotal material she was advised that when John Alfred Hopkins was apprehended by Bureau Agents in a Nevada mining area on June 7, 1954, he had offered no resistance although he was armed with three knives. Hopkins stated he had eaten six steaks every night to bolster his constitution as he felt that each meal was his last meal when he learned that he was on the "top ten fugitive list." Hopkins had escaped from the Arizona State Penitentiary November 30, 1953, where he was serving a life term for the murder of a police officer. While he was free he made daily checks at the Post Office lobby to see if his picture had appeared on any wanted posters. As a result of the wide distribution of the FBI Wanted Flyers on Hopkins at the time he was placed on the "top ten fugitive list" a Wanted Flyer was posted at Watsonville, California. Hopkins saw this poster and tore it from the bulletin board and skipped town. He decided not to hide out in Salt Lake when he learned the FBI had an office there. He then went to Reno, Nevada, and again saw a Wanted Flyer on himself in the Post Office. He then fled to Elko, Nevada, and when he found no poster in the Post Office there he felt he was safe and had found a refuge. Hopkins was captured as a result of information furnished by two alert citizens in California who had recognized the fugitive from a newspaper picture.

Miss Gibson asked if she could get a short statement from the Director to make a feature on this program up to date and to show how effective the program had been so far in 1955. Mr. McGuire advised Miss Gibson that we could not do this at this time as the Director was not immediately available and in view of the shortness of time it was impossible to work this out. She stated that it was not necessary and that she was appreciative for this fill-in on the program which had been furnished to her.

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

United Press Associations

THE NEWS IN BRIEF
BY UNITED PRESS

BERN, SWITZERLAND--A WEARY BAND OF ANTI-COMMUNISTS WHO SEIZED THE ROMANIAN LEGATION DEFY ULTIMATUM BY SWISS POLICE TO CLEAR OUT.

LONDON--RUSSIA HAS HINTED STRONGLY THAT SHE MAY CONSIDER PARTICIPATION OF NATIONALIST CHINA IN FORMOSA CONFERENCE.

PARIS--SOCIALIST CHRISTIAN PINEAU HAS DECIDED TO GO BEFORE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FRIDAY TO SEEK APPROVAL AS PREMIER.

WASHINGTON--SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES REVIEWS U. S. FOREIGN POLICY IN MAJOR SPEECH TONIGHT AIMED AT RUSSIA'S NEW REGIME AND RED CHINA.

WASHINGTON--JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAS DECIDED PERSONS ACCUSED OF BEING SECURITY RISKS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO FACE THEIR ACCUSERS.

TOKYO--RUSSIA AGREES TO MEET JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES AT UNITED NATIONS TO DISCUSS RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON--IT'S OFFICIAL NOW -- THE H-BOMB CAN KILL A CITY AND POISON A REGION THOUSANDS OF MILES SQUARE WITH RADIOACTIVE DUST.

AP 6--GE834A

94-8-95-
NOT RECORDED
44 FEB 24 1955

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

Nichols:
Call to Mullen's attention.

205 mailed 2-24-55

58 MAR 1 1955

FEB 24 1955

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS BUREAU

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: February 16, 1955

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

I talked to Fred Mullen about the United Press story indicating that Justice had decided to make all persons furnishing derogatory information appear in security hearings.

Mullen stated this was not true; that nothing was put out like this and that all he can figure is that Pat Wiggins may have heard this at home and called the UP desk. Mullen has a very strong suspicion that this came out of the Washington Post in some way or form, although he admits the UP might have read Joe Young's story of a couple weeks ago Mullen stated he talked to the three individuals discussed in the private conference between the Director, Tompkins and he and that all are proceeding according to schedule.

cc - Mr. Boardman

LBN:Ptm
(3)

94-8-95-
NOT RECORDED
44 FEB 24 1955

FEB 11 8 58 AM '55
DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI

FEB 24 1955
FBI

58 MAR -1 1955

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 66-62-82-140-3553

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 29, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Fred Mullen just called. He stated there was a cocktail party a few days ago at which was some of his people and Gwen Gibson, the UP reporter. Mullen has received a report that Gibson made the statement they had long felt their wires were tapped, so that on one occasion she called in a phoney story on a decision being handed down in the Soviet-American Friendship case. Within an hour, Mr. Coddaire of the Subversive Activities Control Board called the UP regarding a story presumably on their wire on a decision in the American-Soviet Friendship case to advise that it was not true.

Mullen stated he was thinking of going over and seeing Lyle Wilson because he does not want a story coming out of UP that their wires are tapped. He wondered if we should not start an investigation. I told Mullen first of all he ought to find out whether Coddaire had in fact called the UP and where Coddaire got his information which prompted him to call the UP if in fact he had called the UP and that it seemed he ought to get his facts squared away before he did any talking about an investigation to Lyle Wilson. He stated this was a good idea, that he would do this. I then asked if he had given any thought to talking to Gwen Gibson. He stated he had not but that perhaps he should and he would think about these matters.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

LBN:MM
(4)

RECORDED - 73

INDEXED - 73

94-2-95-316

1 APR 5 1955

67 APR 14 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 29, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: GWEN GIBSON
UNITED PRESS REPORTER

Tolson
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

In a memorandum dated March 29, 1955, I advised that according to Mullen, he had been told Gwen Gibson had been overheard to say that she felt their wires were tapped in the Press Room; that she ran a test case by calling the United Press (UP) desk and dictating a phoney story on a decision on the American-Soviet Friendship case by the Subversive Activities Control Board who had ruled against this group. Within an hour, Mr. Coddaire, of the Subversive Activities Control Board, had called the UP.

Mr. Belmont informed me that an item had appeared on the ticker; that the Domestic Intelligence Division had inquired of the attorney who knew nothing about it, and it was felt there was a leak in the Subversive Activities Control Board until a check was made there, wherein it was found no decision had been handed down. I informed Mr. Belmont of my conversation with Mullen.

I asked Mullen if he had seen this item on the ticker. Mullen stated he had; that what happened was Gwen Gibson had dictated such a story; that on the dictation desk in the wire services they make approximately a dozen copies of each story to be distributed to various points in the wire service headquarters. In this instance, the various points had been briefed this story was phoney except the Washington City News service, who put it on the ticker. Mullen told Rogers who talked to Gwen Gibson. She is a very chastened person. She admitted coming to the conclusion the phone were tapped and also admitted she had no evidence and she was very sorry. Rogers told Mullen to drop the matter here and not pursue this any further.

cc: Mr. Belmont
LBN:arm
(3)

94-8-95

NOT RECORDED
126 APR 5 1955

50 APR 6 1955

March 9, 1955

Mr. Arthur G. Hudgins
United Press
Room 714
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hudgins:

I have noted with interest your article entitled "FBI Booklet Outlines History and Deeds of This Anti-Crime Agency" which appeared in the March 2, 1955, issue of "The Paterson Evening News."

You may be sure that I appreciate the excellent job you did in highlighting the data from the booklet.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Although Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Hudgins, we have had cordial correspondence with this paper.

Address per phone call to United Press.

TED:epr:nma
(5)

RECORDED - 25
INDEXED - 25

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAILED 8
MAR 10 1955
COMM-FBI

71 APR 13 1955

The Paterson Evening News

NORTHERN JERSEY'S GREATER PAPER

P. O. BOX 1350, PATERSON, N. J.

The Paterson Evening News is attached. Because of your interest in the subject you may wish to have the item called to your attention.

25[illegible]

The Paterson Evening News.

FBI Booklet Outlines History and Deeds of This Anti-Crime Agency

By ARTHUR G. HUDGINS
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON — (UP) — The poster in the sheriff's office said, "Wanted by the FBI." The picture it displayed was disturbingly familiar to a Midwestern schoolboy who dropped into the office on an errand.

As he gazed at the picture he realized that the fugitive, wanted for armed robbery, was a man who had worked on his father's farm until recently. The youth called the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On the basis of his tip the fugitive soon was tracked down, tried and sent to jail.

This instance and others like it have convinced the FBI that alert boys and girls can be valuable allies in law enforcement. That conviction, in turn, has been translated into a new 16 - page booklet, prepared by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to acquaint American youngsters with the history, functions and some of the accomplishments of the G-men.

The agency's role in protecting the national welfare in both peace and war, against individual lawbreakers and highly - organized espionage and saboteur rings, is described in the report.

Established in 1908 as the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice the organization was politics - ridden for the first 16 years of its existence. In 1924 its name was changed to Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Hoover, then 29 was appointed its director by Attorney General Harlan J. Stone. Hoover specified that the organization was to be a career service, composed of agents chosen solely for their ability and good character.

The FBI's rapid rise in prestige and efficiency thereafter was stimulated by its struggle against the big organized gangs of the 1930's, the booklet points out. Notorious criminals had to be tracked down and captured in a relentless drive against crime.

The infamous John Dillinger fell in a Chicago gutter on July 22, 1934, the loser in a gun battle with FBI special agents. "Pretty Boy" Floyd and "Baby Face" Nelson, the latter a killer of five FBI-men, were also cornered and slain in the same year.

In the same gang - war era, FBI agents got the nickname "G-men." George "Machine Gun" Kelly, wanted for kidnaping, had been traced to a house in Memphis, Tenn. As agents surrounded the house and ordered Kelly to come out, the frightened gangster said, "Don't shoot, G-men; don't shoot!" The name, an abbreviation for government men, has since become an unofficial title for the FBI agents.

During the 1940's public enemies of foreign origin occupied the FBI's attention, the booklet says. Just before the outbreak of World War II, German espionage activity increased sharply in the United States. The largest spy ring was headed by Frederick Joubert Duquesne, a professional spy of 40 years' experience.

One of the ring members was Harry Sawyer, an American citizen trained in Hamburg's spy school. He was paymaster for the spy network and had set up a shortwave radio station for communication with central German intelligence. Contacts were made without difficulty and the radio station was beaming messages to Hamburg.

One fact concerning this arrangement made the communications of doubtful value to the Germans, however. The station was being operated by FBI undercover agents and all messages were cleared with U. S. Army and Navy Intelligence. Sawyer had informed the FBI of his mission immediately on his return from Germany.

The ringleader, Duquesne, was completely fooled by Sawyer's "double agent" deception, says the report. Duquesne boasted to Sawyer of his ability to dupe the federal men and proudly displayed secret plans for the M-1 rifle, torpedo boats and airplanes. When the network's outlines were clearly revealed, the FBI struck, arresting the 33 ring members late in June, 1941.

More recently the FBI has battled Communist subversion. Federal undercover agents have joined the party, watched the Communists' moves and arrested scores of top party officials.

The Rosenberg atomic spy case was an example of the FBI's effectiveness in this fight, the booklet says. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed at Sing Sing Prison for espionage in June, 1953, were part of a large Soviet spy ring attempting to steal U. S. atomic and other defense secrets.

The booklet concludes with a story about the significance of the FBI motto — "Fidelity, bravery, integrity" — and the spirit in which the federal agents do their work.

In Baltimore a G-man was shot while attempting to arrest a notorious criminal. Although severely wounded, he emptied his gun into his assailant. The agent regained consciousness on the operating table of a hospital and asked about the criminal who had shot him. He was told that the fugitive had been killed on the spot. The agent murmured, "May God have mercy on his soul" as he breathed his own last breath.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

94-8 95
ENCLOSURE
317 4/12

98
TEP

April 12, 1955

NY CALIF

Mr. Frank H. Bartholomew
President
United Press
Daily News Building
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Bartholomew:

I wanted to send you this personal note to extend my heartiest congratulations upon your becoming President and General Manager of United Press. I know you must derive a great deal of personal pride in the confidence expressed in you.

We in the FBI have enjoyed our association with members of United Press over the years, and we are deeply grateful for the outstanding cooperation we have received.

Please do not hesitate to call on Mr. J. J. Kelly, Special Agent in Charge of our New York office, or me if we can be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMM - FBI
APR 13 1955
MAILED 31

cc - New York

ATTENTION SAC: Bartholomew became President and General Manager of United Press on April 6, 1955, succeeding Hugh Baillie who advanced to Chairman of the Board. Bartholomew moved to New York from San Francisco where he had been in charge of United Press' Pacific area.

[redacted]

b6

NOTE: (See next page.)

TED:nl
(4)

COMM - FBI
APR 13 1955
MAILED 31

RECORDED - 93
INDEXED - 93

94-8-96-318

EX-115

APR 14 1955

TED

5358

Mr. Frank H. Bartholomew *April 11, 1955*

NOTE: [redacted] *the Bureau has had no correspondence with Bartholomew* [redacted] *American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations from 1940-1943.* [redacted] *This organization has been cited by the HCUA as a "Communist Front." Address per telephone call to the Washington Bureau, United Press, on April 8, 1955. They advised he used the title of President only.*

b6

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW
PRESIDENT

April 13, 1955

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for your congratulations, which are most appreciated, and for your thoughtfulness in writing me.

All of us in the United Press have been glad to cooperate with the FBI when occasion arose, and I am sure that will continue to be the case.

Thank you for giving me the name of Mr. Kelly who is in charge of your New York office, and for your suggestion that I get in touch with him if your organization can be of assistance.

With every good wish,

Cordially yours,

Frank H. Bartholomew

Frank H. Bartholomew

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

NO ACTION
4-15-55

FHB:JT

EX-125 RECORDED - 30
INDEXED-30
94-1-319
21 APR 19 1955

EXP. PROC.
APR 15 1955

71 APR 22 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: 4/26/55

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DATA FOR STORY ABOUT FBI FILES
Gwen Gibson - United Press

Gwen Gibson, who handles the United Press in the Justice Building, came by my office yesterday and left with Wick the attached sheets containing 10 questions upon the answers to which she intends to base a feature story concerning FBI Identification Division files and general Bureau files. That she prepare such a story was suggested by her editor who has read the current McCall's story "75,000,000 Americans Listed in FBI Files." She also wondered whether it would be possible, in conjunction with this feature, to include within it a statement by the Director relating to the security and confidential nature of Bureau files.

The questions propounded by Miss Gibson relate one through nine to the Identification Division and I think we could well cooperate with her in this regard. Question 10 goes into the matter of gathering data. Here, also, we might reiterate the traditionally held position respecting the security of FBI files.

RECOMMENDATION:

That we prepare answers to the questions contained on the attached submitted by Miss Gibson. We could, of course, suggest that if she desires, we will look over her production in the interest of accuracy prior to release.

Enclosures (2) ENCL.
cc - Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Jones

REW:fc
(4)

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40

62-2-320

9 MAY 11 1955

MAY 7 19

COPY News from MC CALL'S

BARKAS and SHALIT, Inc. Public Relations
16 East 41 St., New York 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 6-8670

75 MILLION AMERICANS LISTED IN FBI FILES

NEW YORK--One out of every two Americans is currently listed in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was revealed today.

According to an article in the current issue of McCall's, the FBI has information on 75 million people.

In their raw or unevaluated form, FBI reports contain data that is based on rumor, gossip, and sometimes even malice, the magazine states.

In defense of this policy, Louis B. Nichols, assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, says in McCall's: "FBI agents must report what they are told. They cannot put one statement in the file and another in the wastepaper basket."

"Such a practice would be dishonest and unfair," Mr. Nichols said.

"In security cases, particularly, background details of a person's life are invaluable if we are to carry out a thorough investigation."

The FBI is well aware that much of the material in their files is highly explosive, McCall's points out. The reports are kept secret by three strong safeguards:

First, every bureau employee--top to bottom--is subject to minute character investigation.

94 9 320

ENCLOSURE

Second, each FBI folder is plainly marked with a "Confidential" stamp. Anyone found violating this classification is subject to heavy fines and imprisonment.

The third safeguard is that only a comparative handful of people are allow access to the files.

One FBI division chief summed up the bureau's attitude on secrecy by stating in McCall's:

"It's true we know a great deal about many people. But what we know we keep to ourselves. We're a close-mouthed lot--by nature as well as by law."

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

(BARTHOLOMEW)

NEW YORK--FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW TODAY BECAME PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE UNITED PRESS.

HIS ELECTION, ANNOUNCED LAST DEC. 10, WAS EFFECTIVE TODAY, THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY IN THE PRESIDENCY OF HIS PREDECESSOR, HUGH BAILLIE, WHO ADVANCED TO CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

"IT IS A CHALLENGING JOB TO HEAD UP A NEWS ORGANIZATION AT A TIME WHEN THE WORLD SITUATION DEPENDS SO MUCH ON THE FREE FLOW OF ACCURATE INFORMATION," BARTHOLOMEW SAID. "BAILLIE HAS SET A FAST PACE IN THIS SPOT AND I AM INDEBTED TO HIM FOR INTELLIGENT COACHING AND INSPIRATION OVER THE LAST 34 YEARS.

"I'M PROUD TO QUARTERBACK THE U.P. TEAM, IN MY OPINION THE FINEST NEWS AGENCY STAFF IN THE BUSINESS."

BARTHOLOMEW MOVED TO NEW YORK THIS WEEK FROM SAN FRANCISCO WHERE HE HAD BEEN IN CHARGE OF U.P.'S PACIFIC AREA.

4/6--GE1003A

RECORDED - 25

NOT RECORDED
68 APR 1955

INDEXED - 25

APR 19 1955 WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

FROM : M. A. JONES

DATE: May 2, 1955

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
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Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DATA FOR STORY ABOUT FBI FILES
Gwen Gibson - United Press

As you will recall, on April 25, 1955, Gwen Gibson, who handles the United Press in the Justice Building, called at your office and left with Mr. Wick 10 questions concerning the answers to which she intends to base a feature story concerning FBI Identification Division files and general Bureau files.

A memorandum has been prepared setting forth the answers to questions one through eight. In connection with question nine, which asks for a recent case concerning identifications in amnesia or disaster cases, we might give her background memoranda on the airplane crash in Washington, D. C., the fire on the SS "Noronic," at Toronto, Canada, and the crash of the American C-47 over Norway. These memoranda are attached.

With reference to question ten concerning McCall's press release which states the FBI "has information" on 75 million people, it should be noted that this statement is misleading. We do not compile statistics relating to the number of individuals represented in all Bureau files. Of the more than 134,000,000 fingerprint cards currently on file in the Identification Division approximately 70,900,000 persons are represented -- an estimated 10½ million in the criminal files and more than 60 million in the noncriminal files. There is no breakdown as to the number of persons represented in the estimated 4,250,000 general files in the FBI. Some of these general files date back to 1908 and others contain information of all kinds, thus precluding the possibility of any breakdown as to persons represented.

Your memorandum of April 26, 1955, also indicates that Miss Gibson wished a statement by the Director relating to the security and confidential nature of Bureau files. You suggested that we might reiterate the traditionally held position respecting the security of FBI files, and it is felt you might care to give Miss Gibson the attached statement of the Director before the Subcommittee on Foreign Relations, dated March 27, 1950. Also attached is a reprint from the New York Times Magazine dated April 16, 1950, which deals with this question on page two.

ENCL

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40

9-4-2-321

MAY 11 1955

RECOMMENDATION:

That Miss Gibson be contacted and furnished the above memoranda and other attached data in connection with her proposed article.

Enclosures (11)
ULC:ulg
(5)

5/2/55 Handled with Miss Gibson

5/6/55 Gandy

CRIME REC'D

May 2, 1955

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

1. How many sets of prints are on file now?

A. The total number of fingerprints on file as of April 1, 1955, is 134,846,297, made up as follows:

Criminal	27,025,676
Armed Forces	31,714,627
Federal Government	14,408,135
Alien	8,734,854
Personal Identification	5,454,501
Miscellaneous Applicants	47,149,769
Prisoner of War	358,735
Total	134,846,297

2. About how many sets were added to the files in 1954?

A. During the 1954 fiscal year we received 4,892,566 fingerprints. A comparison of this figure with the 104,660 fingerprints received during fiscal year 1925, the first year of operations, points up the great increase in the work of the Identification Division over the years. On a calendar year basis, prints received during 1954 totaled 5,074,581.

3. How many agencies, approximately, contributed?

A. Fingerprints were received from 12,636 contributing agencies during the 1954 fiscal year. The growth of the Identification Division by fingerprint contributors over the thirty years of its operations is also significant. There were 6,774 contributors during the 1934 fiscal year, and 12,479 in the 1944 fiscal year. As of April 1, 1955, the number of contributing agencies had risen to a total of 12,678.

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62-95-321

SEE: Jones to Nichols memo 4/29/55 re REQUEST FOR DATA FOR STORY ABOUT FBI FILES-GWEN GIBSON-UNITED PRESS.

Enclosures in addition to memo: I.I.'S 539,640 & 741; SS "Noronic" Chart; Director's Statement, Subcommittee of Senate Foreign Relations 3/29

ENCLOSURE

1954 Annual Report
New York Times Magazine reprint 4/[illegible]
Thirty Years of Fingerprint Identification; Fingerprint Identifica[illegible]

4. At what rate daily are you now receiving prints?

A. The average receipt of fingerprints per working day during the 1954 fiscal year was 19,262. As of April 1, 1955, we were receiving fingerprints at the rate of 19,224 per working day.

5. From what sources, other than arrest, military and civil defense records, etc., do you receive prints?

A. In addition to the fingerprints received from police agencies for inclusion in the criminal files, we also receive fingerprints for the non-criminal file. Included in this noncriminal fingerprint file are the fingerprints of members of the Armed Forces, Government employees, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other civilian and military personnel engaged on confidential projects vital to the national defense, fingerprints dealing with aliens, miscellaneous applicants, prisoners of war, and interested citizens who have volunteered their fingerprints to insure against loss of identity.

6. Would it be possible to get a new statement about the rapid growth and success of the identification division? And perhaps a statement to the effect that at the current rate of collection the FBI could soon have fingerprint data on, say, 70 per cent of the American population?

A. The FBI Identification Division, which was established July 1, 1924, by action of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, serves as a central repository for all fingerprint identification data in the United States. The fingerprint records of both the National Bureau of Criminal Identification and of Leavenworth Penitentiary, totaling 810,188, were consolidated to form the nucleus of the FBI files. The total fingerprints in possession, on a comparative basis for the fiscal years 1934, 1944, and 1954, vividly portray the phenomenal growth of that division:

Fiscal Year	Total Fingerprints in Possession
1934	4,372,619
1944	90,043,197
1954	131,337,295

During the 1954 fiscal year, identifications were made in more than 72 per cent of the examinations in the criminal files. The percentage of identifications in criminal files in 1924 was only 14 per cent.

It is not possible to predict what percentage of the American population would be represented in our fingerprint files on the basis of the current rate of collection inasmuch as such receipts frequently include the prints of persons already represented in our files.

7. I would like to get an example of some recent, rapid-fire identification made from the fingerprint cards (assuming it would be impossible to ascertain flatly what the fastest identification has been)?

A. Although the thousands of fingerprint cards of arrested individuals are processed and replies are dispatched to the arresting agencies within approximately 48 hours, it is possible through the use of the Speed-Photo Transceiver to determine within minutes whether an individual is a fugitive or has a prior record.

In March, 1955, the Detroit, Michigan, Police Department transmitted the fingerprints of a man in their custody and within 30 minutes we were able to advise the Detroit police of the man's identity and past record. On February 22, 1955, police of Tulsa, Oklahoma, transmitted the prints of an alleged amnesia victim to the FBI Identification Division and within an hour and twenty-five minutes Tulsa was advised of his identity and the fact that he was absent without leave from the United States Army. [redacted] Ident)

b6

8. Could you estimate, roughly, how many police agencies have installed photo facilities for quick transmission of fingerprints to the FBI?

A. The speedphoto machine is now installed not only in the FBI but in 25 law enforcement organizations throughout the United States.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 21, 1955

Tolson
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Nichols
Belmont
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR ON SUMMERTIME CRIME FOR THE UNITED PRESS

An inquiry has been received from Miss Gwen Gibson, local United Press reporter, whether the Director would give a statement on current crime conditions to tie in with the murder last week of two teen-age girls in a park in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

I believe we can honor this request and at the same time call attention to the public to the crucial increase of crimes against the person in the summertime.

There is attached for approval a statement which deals with this topic.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached statement be approved and furnished to Miss Gwen Gibson, local United Press reporter.

If approved, will clear with Mullen.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. ~~Rosen~~ NICHOLS, with copy of statement.

LJH:mbk
(7)

RECORDED-61

INDEXED-61

94-8-95 322

12 JUN 30 1955

5:20 p.m. 6/22
Personally approved by Fred Mullen

6/22/55
Statement delivered to Miss Gibson, U.P.

62 JUL 7 1955

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2107

RE: STATEMENT OF J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, REGARDING CURRENT SUMMERTIME CRIME FOR UNITED PRESS ON JUNE 22, 1955

Crimes of violence make blazing headlines. The people of America must be prepared to see big black letters dominate the front pages of the press in the days to come. For this is the season of the year when a tidal wave of violence must be expected to break upon the American scene.

Crimes of passion reach a peak during the summer months. The surge of crime in 1954 reflected an average of more than two rapes and ten aggravated assaults committed each hour of every day and night. Of the approximately 124,000 crimes against the person, one out of seven was a sex offense. (Uniform Crime Reports, 1954 Annual, pg 69) These averages reflect only reported offenses. They do not include the untold number of victims who remain silent through fear of personal embarrassment.

That the increase in aggravated assault and rape in 1954 was held to 1 per cent and .7 per cent, respectively, (Uniform Crime Reports - 1954 Annual Pg. 71) should be no cause for complacency. The fact remains that since the prewar period 1937-1939, these offenses, computed from reports of 363 cities, reflect a shocking 80 per cent increase in rape and 125 per cent increase in aggravated assault. (Uniform Crime Reports -1954 Annual pg. 82 & inform. from Stat. Sec.)

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

NOTE: See Nichols to Tolson memo dated 6-17-55 captioned "Statement By The Director On Summertime Crime For The United Press," LJH:mbk.

LIR:ljH:vll
(8)

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-322

The tide of crimes against the person leaves in its wake a tragic toll of misery in countless homes. What are we to do?

More effective citizen cooperation with law enforcement would be a forward step toward insuring a maximum of personal safety for the citizen. Prompt reporting of all violations aids law enforcement. Police authorities can encourage such reporting by giving maximum consideration to protecting the identity of the victim. The spotlight of publicity focused on the criminal, his hangouts and his activities insures public recognition of the danger. Decisive prosecution is a strong deterrent.

Today the vacant lot, the alley, the park and the quiet street are traps for the unwary. With the summer deluge of crime upon us, public recognition of this danger is a vital necessity. If we are to stem the tide and recover the ground lost in these postwar years, we cannot and must not remain complacent.

(RE [redacted] 7:00 P. M. EDT)

(HOO [redacted]

[redacted]

AND [redacted]

OF [redacted]

[redacted] ECTOR HOOVER WARNED THAT "THE VACANT LOT, THE ALLEY, THE PARK
[redacted] ET STREET" ARE DANGEROUS TRAPS IN SUMMER MONTHS WHEN CRIMES
[redacted] REACH A SHOCKING PEAK.

[redacted] THE SEASON OF THE YEAR WHEN A TIDAL WAVE OF VIOLENCE MUST
BE E [redacted] TO BREAK UPON THE AMERICAN SCENE," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT
GIVE [redacted] E UNITED PRESS. "THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA MUST BE PREPARED
TO S [redacted] BLACK LETTERS DOMINATE THE FRONT PAGES OF THE PRESS IN THE
DAYS [redacted]

THE GOVERNMENT'S CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER MADE NO MENTION OF
THE RE[redacted]AVE OF SO-CALLED PERSONAL CRIMES BUT HE SAID THE "SUMMER
DELU[redacted]ON UP...WE CANNOT AND MUST NOT REMAIN COMPLACENT."

HOOVER CITED FIGURES TO SHOW THAT SINCE THE POSTWAR YEARS OF 1937-39,
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT HAS INCREASED BY 125 PERCENT AND RAPE BY 60 PERCENT.

THESE FIGURES, HE POINTED OUT, GIVE NO CLUSE TO HOW MANY RAPES WERE
CONCEALED BY VICTIMS WHO FEARED PERSONAL EMBARRASSMENT.

KNOWN CASES ALONE, HE SAID, REVEAL THAT LAST YEAR AN AVERAGE OF MORE
THAN TWO RAPES AND 16 AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS WERE COMMITTED EACH HOUR OF
EVERY DAY AND NIGHT. EIGHTEEN-THOUSAND CRIMINAL ASSAULTS WERE REPORTED,
9,000 OF A FORCIBLE NATURE AND HUNDREDS INVOLVING STATUTORY RAPE--ATTACKS
ON UNDER-AGE GIRLS.

THE FBI CHIEF SAID THAT MORE EFFECTIVE CITIZEN COOPERATION WITH LAW
ENFORCEMENT COULD HELP TO STEM THIS TIDE AND MARK "A FORWARD STEP"
TOWARD INSURING A MAXIMUM OF PERSONAL SAFETY FOR TEEN-AGERS AND ADULTS.

POLICE AUTHRITIES IN TURN, HE SAID, COULD HELP ENCOURAGE PROMPT
REPORTING OF ALL VIOLATIONS BY GIVING "MAXIMUM CONSIDERATION" TO THE
PROTECTION OF THE IDENTITY OF THOSE ASSAULTED.

"DECISIVE PROSECUTION S ALSO A STRONG DETERRENT," HE ADDED.

SINCE THE POSTWAR YEARS, CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON HAVE BEEN ON A
STEADY INCREASE, AND FBI RECORDS SHOW THAT MURDER, RAPE AND ASSAULT BY
SHOOTING, CUTTING, STABBING, MAIMING, POISONING AND SCALDING FLOURISH
MOST IN THE JULY-TO-SEPTEMBER QUARTER.

JULY HAS INVARIABLY BEEN "THE MOST DANGEROUS MONTH."

LAST YEAR, IN URBAN AREAS ALONE, THIS ALL-TIME HIGH PACE OF
"CRIMES OF PASSION" WAS REPORTED--AN AVERAGE DAILY OF 30 RAPES, 13
MURDERS AND 213 ASSAULTS.

6/25--S439P

94-8-95-322

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

FBI Chief Warns of Rapists

Washington, June 25 (U.P.).—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned today that "the vacant lot, the alley, the park and the quiet street" are dangerous traps in summer months when crimes of passion reach a shocking peak.

"This is the season of the year when a tidal wave of violence must be expected to break upon the American scene," he said. "The people of America must be prepared to see big black letters dominate the front pages of the press in the days to come."

Hoover cited figures to show that since the prewar years of 1937-39, aggravated assault has increased by 125% and rape by 80%.

These figures, he pointed out, give no clue to how many rapes were concealed by victims who feared personal embarrassment.

Known cases alone, he said, reveal that last year an average of more than two rapes and 10 aggravated assaults were committed each hour of every day and 18,000 criminal assaults were reported, 9,000 of a forcible nature and hundreds involving statutory rape-attacks on under-age girls.

The FBI chief said that more effective citizen cooperation with law enforcement could help to stem this tide.

Police authorities in turn, he said, could help encourage prompt reporting of all violations by giving "maximum consideration" to the protection of the identity of those assaulted.

"Decisive prosecution is also a strong deterrent," he added.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. N.Y. NEWS

DATED JUN 28 1955

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

P.20

Final Edition

322

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 24, 1955

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: STATEMENT BY DIRECTOR ON SUMMERTIME CRIME FOR THE UNITED PRESS

Gwen Gibson, local United Press reporter, requested and was furnished on June 22, 1955, a statement by the Director on summertime crime for United Press. Gibson advised it will appear in the press Sunday, June 26, 1955.

It is suggested that copies be made for transmittal to Bureau Field Offices and to those on the Special Correspondents' List on Monday, June 27, 1955, providing, of course, that the statement appears in the press as scheduled.

A duplimat has been prepared to reproduce copies of the statement. A yellow copy is attached for your review.

RECOMMENDATION:

That eight hundred copies of this statement be made for transmittal to Field Offices (6 each office) and to those on the Special Correspondents' List (approximately 350). Crime Records Section should be promptly advised if above suggestion is approved so that steps can be taken to have copies printed.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Nichols

GMP:wa:nma
(4)

2 ENCL

94-X-75-373

RECORDED-61

12 JUN 30 1955

6 JUL 5 1955

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

STATEMENT OF J. EDGAR HOOVER,
DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION, REGARDING
CURRENT SUMMERTIME CRIME FOR
UNITED PRESS ON JUNE 26, 1955

Crimes of violence make blazing headlines. The people of America must be prepared to see big black letters dominate the front pages of the press in the days to come. For this is the season of the year when a tidal wave of violence must be expected to break upon the American scene.

Crimes of passion reach a peak during the summer months. The surge of crime in 1954 reflected an average of more than two rapes and ten aggravated assaults committed each hour of every day and night. Of the approximately 124,000 crimes against the person, one out of seven was a sex offense. These averages reflect only reported offenses. They do not include the untold number of victims who remain silent through fear of personal embarrassment.

That the increase in aggravated assault and rape in 1954 was held to 1 per cent and .7 per cent, respectively, should be no cause for complacency. The fact remains that since the prewar period 1937-1939, these offenses, computed from reports of 363 cities, reflect a shocking 80 per cent increase in rape and 125 per cent increase in aggravated assault.

The tide of crimes against the person leaves in its wake a tragic toll of misery in countless homes. What are we to do?

More effective citizen cooperation with law enforcement would be a forward step toward insuring a maximum of personal safety for the citizen. Prompt reporting of all violations aids law enforcement. Police authorities can encourage such reporting by giving maximum consideration to protecting the identity of the victim. The spotlight of publicity focused on the criminal, his hangouts and his activities insures public recognition of the danger. Decisive prosecution is a strong deterrent.

Today the vacant lot, the alley, the park and the quiet street are traps for the unwary. With the summer deluge of crime upon us, public recognition of this danger is a vital necessity. If we are to stem the tide and recover the ground lost in these postwar years, we cannot and must not remain complacent.

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Rosen
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Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

94-8-95-323

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: August 17, 1955

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: GWEN GIBSON
UNITED PRESS

Tolson
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(7-28-55)

You will recall that Gwen Gibson recently contacted your office and indicated that her office had instructed her to contact the FBI to determine if she could procure an article by the Director for United Press concerning juvenile crime trends and how to combat them.

Attached is an article entitled "Juvenile Crime Trends and How To Combat Them," which has been prepared for Miss Gibson.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached article, after approval, be made available to Miss Gibson.

Cleared by Leonard

Attachment

GMP:rm
(5)

RECORDED - 54 62-116324
INDEXED - 54

SEP 7 1955

Addendum - 8/22/55 GMP:vs

Per your instructions, attached material has been changed to memorandum form deleting the Director's by-line.

9/23/55
Approved by Bob Grannis in Fred Mullen's office

50 SEP 9 1955

FCP APPROVAL SENT DIRECTOR 8-24-55

Original delivered to Miss Gibson of U.P.

Mr. Nichols

August 17, 1955

M. A. Jones

GWEN GIBSON
UNITED PRESS

You will recall that Gwen Gibson recently contacted your office and indicated that her office had instructed her to contact the FBI to determine if she could procure an article by the Director for United Press concerning juvenile crime trends and how to combat them.

Attached is an article entitled "Juvenile Crime Trends and How To Combat Them," which has been prepared for Miss Gibson.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached article, after approval, be made available to Miss Gibson.

Attachment

GMP:rm
(5)

Addendum - 8/22/55 GMP:vs

Per your instructions, attached material has been changed to memorandum form deleting the Director's by-line.

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

FOR APPROVAL
SENT DIRECTOR
8-24-55

Approved by Bob Granniss in Fred Mullen's office

August 22, 1955

JUVENILE CRIME TRENDS
AND HOW TO COMBAT THEM

In the absence of complete records, the full story of juvenile crime is not available. Clear trends are revealed each year, however, in the statistics submitted under the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program.

In 1954, on the basis of reports from 1,005 cities over 2,500 (total 1950 population of 32,633,967), arrests of juveniles (under 18) increased 2.3 per cent while arrests of adults decreased 1.9 per cent.

Cities over 25,000 (253 cities over 25,000, total 1950 population of 25,213,979) dominated the over-all 2.3 per cent increase in arrests of juveniles. These larger cities reflected a 2.6 per cent rise in arrests of young persons under 18 while total arrests decreased 0.5 per cent.

Arrests of young persons (under 18) in smaller cities remained almost unchanged with a 0.2 per cent increase

olson
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

shown. In these cities, total arrests decreased 5.2 per cent. (752 cities, 2,500 to 25,000 in population, combined 1950 population 7,419,988).

(Uniform Crime Reports, No. 2, 1954, pg. 110 & 111)

Arrest reports from 1,389 cities representing 38,642,183 inhabitants (1950 census), or approximately 43 per cent of the city population of the United States, revealed most interesting facts relative to juvenile crime. Persons aged 17 or under represented almost 10 per cent of the 1954 arrest total of 1,688,555 recorded in the 1,389 cities reporting. Juveniles (under 18) represented 57.6 per cent of all persons arrested for auto theft. Youngsters in this age group were also high in burglary and larceny arrests, 49 per cent and 43.6 per cent, respectively, of the persons arrested in each category.

Over 51 per cent of arrests for property crimes were of young persons under 21. For crimes against the person, young people represented only 14 per cent of the arrests.

Of the total reported arrests in these 1,389 cities, 163,666 represented youngsters under 18 years of age and 269,831 represented persons under 21 years of age. (UCR 1954 ANNUAL)

How are we to combat the trends which reflect a shocking number of juveniles involved in illegal activities each year?

First of all, we need to know that juvenile crime is not an uncontrollable problem. Something can be done about it.

In more than a few areas of the country something is being done. A number of communities, aroused by the spreading blot of youthful crime, have succeeded in halting the increase of delinquency and in a few instances have reversed the general trend. No "cure-all" remedy has been found. Hard work, determination, and community cooperation appear to be the common denominators rather than specific methods of attack. The methods varied. They ranged from programs of youths policing themselves, to the courts holding parents responsible for the acts of their children. Getting "tough" with delinquents was effective in one area. Police boys clubs worked in other areas. Still others emphasized improvement of recreational facilities. While methods were many and varied, all groups stressed one thing: prevention of crime.

(Series of articles by George Carpozi Jr.)

Preventive efforts with relation to delinquency problems can be most effective when the specific causes of delinquency are once ascertained. These vary. Delinquents come from wealthy as well as poverty-stricken homes. It is the way a child is reared and the atmosphere of the surroundings in which he is reared that make him what he is. Almost invariably there is a cause-and-effect relationship between the delinquent and the atmosphere of the home.

Consider the ten-year-old child arrested in connection with a number of store burglaries. The youngster's mother, a widow, reportedly was a heavy drinker and frequented bars. Apparently she gave the boy little care or attention as evidenced

by the fact that he prepared his own breakfasts. The child's delinquencies allegedly began when, having had no breakfast, he entered a store to get food.
(62-26225-35-1132)

Consider also the attitude of the well-to-do father of a teen-age boy charged with malicious mischief. The father could not understand why his son had gotten in trouble. He had, he said, given the boy everything the youngster wanted! [redacted] #62-26225-46-340) b6 b7C

It is never easy to ascertain what makes a youngster commit crimes; however, a beginning point in determining this is his home. Juvenile delinquency stems from adult failures and adult delinquencies. We need to restore stern standards of adult conduct. We need to debunk the debunkers who continuously slander traditional standards of conduct, morality and patriotism. We need to demand responsibility on the part of parents. The Biblical charge to "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it" is as sound
(Proverbs, xxii, 6)
today as it was one or many generations ago.

In the treatment of juvenile offenders we need to exchange the softness which breeds contempt for the firmness which begets respect. We need to let defiant young lawbreakers know that they cannot get away with it again and again.

We need to recognize that the local police officer is closest to the problem of juvenile delinquency and the conditions contributing to it. His assistance is invaluable. Cooperation among the police, the juvenile courts and other official agencies

responsible for dealing with delinquent juveniles is imperative. And, finally, we need to give wholehearted support to the many organizations which provide constructive recreation programs for youth.

There is proof that the trend of juvenile crime can be reduced. We must recognize the extent of the problem, determine the steps to be taken, and then take the necessary positive action.

The Paterson Evening News

A clipping of an article that appeared in to-day's issue of The Paterson Evening News is attached. Because of your interest in the subject you may wish to have the item called to your attention.

The Paterson Evening News.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

12 Wed., June 29, 1955 Paterson Evening News

FBI Chief Alerts Towns to Guard Against Wave of Summer Sex Crimes

(The Summer sex-crime" season is here. In the following exclusive United Press dispatch, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warns all communities against complacency. "Get ready for a tidal wave of violence," he says. — Ed.)

By GWEN GIBSON

WASHINGTON, (U.P.) — FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has warned that "the vacant lot, the alley, the Park and the quiet street" are dangerous traps in Summer months when crimes of passion reach a shocking peak.

"This is the season of the year when a tidal wave of violence must be expected to break upon the American scene," he said in a statement given to the United Press. "The people of America must be prepared to see big black letters dominate the front pages of the press in the days to come."

The government's chief law enforcement officer made no mention of the recent wave of so-called personal crimes but he said the "Summer deluge is upon us . . . we cannot and must not remain complacent."

Hoover cited figures to show that since the postwar years of 1947-49, aggravated assault has increased by 125 per cent and rape by 80 per cent.

These figures, he pointed out, give no clue to how many rapes were concealed by victims who feared personal embarrassment.

Known cases alone, he said, reveal that last year an average of more than two rapes and 10 aggravated assaults were committed each hour of every day and night. Eighteen-thousand criminal assaults were reported; 9,000 of a forcible nature and hundreds involving statutory rape—attacks on under-age girls.

Cooperation Needed

The FBI chief said that more effective citizen cooperation with law enforcement could help to stem this tide and mark "a forward step" toward insuring a maximum of personal safety for teen-agers and adults.

Police authorities in turn, he said, could help encourage prompt reporting of all violations by giving "maximum consideration" to the protection of the identity of those assaulted.

"Decisive prosecution is also a strong deterrent," he added.

against the person have been on a steady increase. And FBI records show that murder, rape and assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning and scalding flourish most in the July to September quarter.

July Dangerous

July has invariably been "the most dangerous month."

Last year, in urban areas alone, this all-time high pace of "crimes of passion" was reported—an average daily of 30 rapes, 13 murders and 213 assaults.

"The tide of crimes against the person leaves in its wake a tragic toll of misery in countless homes," Hoover said. He added that the fact that the increases in rape and assault were held to one and 0.7 per cent, respectively, last year "should be no cause for complacency."

He said the spotlight of activity focused on "the criminal, his hangouts and his activities" could help to call national attention to the problem.

"With the Summer deluge upon us," he said, "public recognition of this danger is a vital necessity."

T 2496

NOT RECORDED
138 JUL

94-8-95
File
4-FBI

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 6, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-21-92

Miss Gwen Gibson of United Press advised that she had been requested to see if the Director would make a statement on how the Communists are now attempting to infiltrate non-Communist groups such as labor unions, church groups, etc., so that a warning could be given to the public on just what tactics the Communists are using now and how they are accomplishing their objective..

I doubt if we should make any statement like this at this time and, accordingly, will so advise Miss Gibson. — I agree

The background of her request stems from an article which appeared in the Boston Traveler yesterday, written by Cornelius Dalton, based upon information the Bureau had furnished to Dalton early in the fall and the other Boston papers are trying to match Dalton's story.

In this same connection, Art Kranish of the International News Service asked if we could help him in doing a quick, authoritative piece on the changes in the Communist Party line as evidenced by the fact that three of the top Communist Party fugitives have surrendered in the past several days. Kranish feels that this evidently was an abrupt shift in the Party line and would like to do an article on just what this shift means and what the public can expect in the future and in general of just what has been going on within the Communist Party.

RECORDED 13
INDEXED - 13

I recommend against this — in view of pending trials

I agree

cc - Mr. Boardman

cc - Mr. Belmont

JJM:arm:ptm
(4)

12/7 Gibson advised

12/7 Kranish advised

325

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN CENTRAL FILES

50 DEC 19 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: Jan. 18, 1956

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Bob Call, United Press (UP) representative now covering this building, has asked for a round-up on the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives Program. Call had in mind a rundown on what happened to the ten fugitives on the original list, how many persons have been on the list since it started, how many were killed in apprehension, who was on the list the longest and who was on the list the shortest period of time, what case or cases does the FBI consider most unusual and most interesting, along with a statement from the Director on the program itself. Call wondered if the Director could give an exclusive to the United Press on this and was advised that while we would be glad to help him on a round-up piece on the program, we could not very well give UP an exclusive as the program had been, as he well knew, initiated by the International News Service (INS) and carried on by all three of the wire services since 1950; and that in past years, round-ups of this nature had been used by all three of the wire services. We, of course, would be glad to give UP background material on the program for a round-up such as we did last year to all three of the services. Call stated he appreciated this and was advised that we would undoubtedly follow a similar procedure this year.

I have no doubt but that Bill Hutchinson in the near future will come through with a similar request and, accordingly, I am having the Crime Records Section get up a detailed memorandum on the background and development of the program which we can use with all three of the wire services.

cc: Mr. Jones
JJM:arm
(3)

INDEXED - 14
RECORDED - 14

-326

MAR 6 1956

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COPY FILED IN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

1-31-56

Mr. Tolson:

Fred Mullen told me that for some time he has been working up a trip for some of the working newspapermen who cover the Department to view firsthand the Immigration and Naturalization Service's operation in Florida. He has now set up a trip for them to go to Florida on Tuesday and remain until Thursday night. There will be no charge for the newspapermen except for their meals. The Associated Press jumped at the chance, the United Press sent a reporter, a photographer and a TV cameraman and INS was sending a reporter whom Mullen had never heard of by the name of Erwin Safchik. We have no record on Safchik.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:nl
(2)

194-8-95-
NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 7 1956

FEB 10 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-55047-4

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: January 5, 1956

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INCENDIARY DEVICE FOUND ON TWA AIRLINER 1-3-56

The Washington City News ticker at 9:42 AM today carries a United Press (UP) item datelined at Pittsburgh stating [illegible] reference to the above-captioned case "the CAA, a special Army ordna[illegible] FBI tested and retested the 'minute missle' for hours, but co[illegible] it." The Director has stated "this shows how FBI can be belittled through lack of planning."

As you know, early yesterday afternoon we told UP, Associated Press, and International News Service representatives the FBI was not investigating this case and had nothing to do with it. Previously, however, UP at Pittsburgh quoted a Civil Aeronautics Authority representative as stating the FBI was in on the case.

ACTION TAKEN:

I had Wick call UP shortly after noon today. He talked with Milton Magruder on the UP News Desk and referred to the UP story from Pittsburgh. Wick told Magruder the UP statement concerning the FBI is not correct, we had nothing to do with the case, and he might want to make it clear we had nothing to do with it.

Magruder said he would at once tell the Pittsburgh UP office to "yank it out" of the story to UP clients and inform the clients it should not be included in the story.

94-8-95-

NOT RECORDED
2 JAN 13 1956

20 JAN 20 1956

REW:gjm
(4)
cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

ADDENDUM:REW:gjm, 1-5-56

Bob Coll, UP representative in the Justice Department, telephoned Wick at 1:30 PM today, saying he could not understand why UP in Pittsburgh carried reference to FBI in this case. He said he turned in his story to Washington UP headquarters yesterday PM stating FBI had nothing to do with the case. He said CAA Pittsburgh people have done a lot of talking and the Pittsburgh UP men no doubt got incorrect information from CAA.

1 JAN 17 1956

62-43142-2 ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office M..... • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 30, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

Tolson
Boardman
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Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BOB COLL
UNITED PRESS

The captioned individual has been very friendly and cooperative with my office for some time. We deal with him on a regular basis and he has never violated our confidence before. On March 29, 1956, Mr. Coll called and indicated he badly needed a little guidance regarding an individual by the name of Asa Carter, who had been prominent in the White Citizens Councils in Alabama. Coll advised that he knew we could not give him anything from FBI files and stated that he merely wished to know who Carter was so that he could pass this on to one of his out-of-town offices.

DeLoach returned Coll's call at approximately 4:45 p.m. 3-29-56, and told him for his confidential information Asa Carter had formerly been an officer in the American States Rights Association and currently was an official of the North Alabama White Citizens Council. This, of course, is public source information and is undoubtedly widely known. Coll expressed his appreciation.

ASAC Gibbons of the Birmingham Division telephonically advised us today that Mr. Olin H. Horton, a representative [redacted] of the American States Rights Association, had contacted the Birmingham Office and made reference to a United Press article in the "Nashville Tennesseean," which referred to Asa Carter as being formerly an officer of the American States Rights Association. The remark was prefaced by, "The FBI in Washington advised that Carter was a former officer of the States Rights Association." Mr. Horton told ASAC Gibbons that while Carter had been a member of the States Rights group, he hated to dignify him by referring to him as an officer. (Carter was officer in this group.)

Coll may have passed the information to his Nashville Bureau and identified the FBI as his source without advising the Bureau of the restriction on identifying the FBI. While we prefer to believe this, it may be true that he completely violated our confidence in using the name of the FBI. At any rate, we will be most circumspect in dealing with him in the future.

ACTION: For record purposes.

105-327

CDD:arm:hpf
(3)

cc - Mr. Jones

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 4-13-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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Louis Cassels of the United Press who did the profile of Mr. Tolson several months ago called. He is now doing a religious news column for United Press for the week end of April 21. He wanted to have a comprehensive symposium on what community churches can do to aid the community. He would be delighted if the Director could contribute a few of his thoughts on programs which either have been tried and proved useful or on programs which could be initiated on what the community church could do.

He hopes that this symposium will be used as a guide for action and he is mainly interested in the Director dealing with the subject of what the church can do to curb juvenile delinquency. He would like to have a minimum of 200 words. The Director could expand on this as much as he desired. Such a statement is attached which if approved, I will clear with Mullen and give to Cassels as he will need it by ~~Tuesday morning, April 17~~ Wednesday, April 18.

Attachment

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:nl
(4)

4/18

328

April 17, 1956

WHAT CAN THE CHURCH DO?

The church has been the fountainhead of good over the centuries and its spiritual message of God's love for man has brought not only comfort and pureness of heart to men and women down through the years but also has inspired them to the heights of achievement when they turn to God for strength. Always a source of unbounded energy, the church, as a reservoir of community good, has the ability to fill the specific needs of its people.

What is needed today is an extension of the influence of the church into every home and to make the church the center of the family so that it may hold the place it once had as the wellspring of community activity. Many of our present problems of delinquency and crime would disappear if the good influence of the church was made available on a broader scale seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day, to all who seek its guidance. The greatest measure of the church is, of course, in its primary activity of teaching people

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JJM:fc (4)

Cover memo to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols, 4/13/56, LBN:nl.

327

loyalty to God's law. Churches opening at eleven o'clock one morning a week miss their full potential just as do those without dynamic programs of counsel and guidance for their members. Those churches having constructive programs covering phases of every day living available on a round-the-clock basis make their spiritual guidance an integral factor in community life.

Church sponsored child guidance programs, family counsels, educational forums, social programs for every age group as well as for the whole family, recreational pursuits and supervised competitive athletic leagues give constructive outlets for inexhaustible energies of youth and competent guidance for adult members. The by-products of family unity and fellowship follow wherever such positive steps are taken by our churches in influencing the community.

It is encouraging to know that church membership is increasing and that more than 60 per cent of Americans are members of religious bodies. While church contributions total approximately a billion and a half dollars annually, crime costs twenty billions of dollars -- for each $1.00 contributed to our churches, crime costs $13 -- which is very discouraging.

Active support of our churches will defeat the crass materialism eating away the strength of our people and when faithfully practiced will give moral tone supernaturalizing our actions.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 5/9/56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Nichols
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Art Kranish, who covers the building for International News Service, called and stated that 5/10/56, was the Director's 32nd anniversary; that Jack Adams, who covers the building for the Associated Press, and Bob Coll, who covers for the United Press, and he would like to come around this afternoon or tomorrow morning or whenever convenient and extend their congratulations to the Director. They seldom get to see the Director and they would like on this occasion to extend him their best wishes and pay their respects.

I told Kranish that the Director was out of the office and I did not expect him back until late and did not know what his situation would be in the morning but would check and let him know. He stated he would appreciate it if he could give them a little notice since all the boys cover other beats.

I would recommend that the Director shake hands with the three wire service boys in view of their friendliness toward the Bureau.

c c - Mr. Holloman
Mr. Jones

LBN:fc
(4)

I can see them 11:15 a.m. May 10

329

INDEXED-66

MAY 14 1956

58 MAY 18 1956

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 10, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The wire service boys wanted copies of the pictures taken in the Director's Office this morning to release. It is suggested that we give them the top two and finished copies of the top one will be prepared and sent to each of the boys. If approved, I would like to have the pictures promptly as they are all writing stories and want the pictures for illustrative purposes.

cc: Mr. Holloman
Mr. Jones
LBN:arm
(4)

2 ENCLOSURES

MAY 1 7 1956

ORIGINAL

50 MAY 16 1956

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 6/15/56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Bob Coll, of United Press, shortly before 5:30 p.m. tonight stated his New York Office asked him to write a piece on seasonal trends of crime. Coll was referred to the last Uniform Crime Report bulletin which we released in April, this being the latest available data we have on seasonal trends in crime.

Coll inquired if it would be proper to quote the Director as stating that heat waves and crime often go together. He was told this would not be proper as the Uniform Crime Report bulletin says nothing whatsoever about heat waves but refers to increases in crime against the person during the warm months of the year and makes no reference whatsoever to heat waves. Coll stated that this sounded like a good lead and that he was going to utilize the information in the bulletin on seasonal trends. He was told this would be proper but it would not be correct to be attributing material in the bulletin as observations of the Director or the Bureau on heat waves.

cc - Mr. Holloman
Mr. Jones

JJM:fc
(4)

330

EX-127

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: July 11, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 4:40 p.m., today, Bob Coll of United Press advised that he had been requested to write a short story on the Bureau's accomplishments in handling kidnaping cases under the Lindbergh law and he desired advice as to the number of cases investigated by the FBI under the Lindbergh law since its inception. He wishes to know the number of cases solved, the number of cases unsolved, and a brief run-down on the identities of the victims, dates of kidnaping, amount of ransom demanded in the Matson and in the Levine unsolved kidnaping cases. He also wished to know the highest ransom ever demanded and, if we had it readily available, the lowest amount of ransom demanded in a kidnaping case. He also asked for the number of convictions obtained under the Lindbergh law and a breakdown as to the number of persons who have been sent to jail under the Lindbergh law, as well as the number who were condemned to death and executed.

Coll was advised that a good deal of this material he was requesting would require extensive research and we just did not have all of the information he was requesting immediately available.

Accordingly, it is recommended that Coll be advised that there have been 516 cases handled under the Lindbergh law; that the Matson and Levine cases are the major unsolved kidnaping cases; and that we also furnish him a very brief run-down including the complete names of the victims, the dates of the kidnapings and the amounts of the ransoms demanded in these two cases. It is also recommended we furnish him the number of convictions which have been obtained under the Lindbergh law and, if the Investigative Division has the information readily available, the number of persons condemned to death and executed under the Lindbergh law. If the Greenlease case with the ransom demand of $600,000 is the highest ransom ever asked in a Federal case handled by the FBI, I think United Press should so be advised; but I do not believe we should dig into the files as a research proposition to find the case wherein the lowest ransom was demanded.

CC - Mr. Boardman
CC - Mr. Rosen
CC - Mr. Jones

JJM:rm
(5)

331

How can we give the statistics - since Brown now indicates doubt as to the correctness of them?

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 7-6-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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Boardman
Belmont
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Mohr
Parsons
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Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

With regard to my attached memorandum concerning the desire of United Press for a statement from the Director on advice to parents in the event their child is kidnaped, Mr. McGuire in accordance with your instructions recontacted Coll informing him that the suggestions made by the Director in 1953 were just as good today as they were when issued and that it was satisfactory with the Director for United Press to use the substance of the statement as of this time provided United Press cleared the matter first with North American Newspaper Alliance (NANA).

In the absence of John Wheeler at NANA in New York, Mr. McGuire spoke with Mr. Hunt, who is acting in charge during Mr. Wheeler's absence, advising him that United Press had made inquiry concerning the statement the Director gave to NANA on October 18, 1953, and that United Press had been advised that the Director had no objection to United Press using the statement provided United Press cleared with NANA first as the suggestions the Director made in 1953 were as good now as they were when issued. Mr. Hunt caught the idea immediately and stated they could use the story themselves reviving it with a new lead that the Director felt his suggestions made to NANA in 1953 were as good today as when issued and that the NANA could move the story immediately themselves. He was told that this was fine.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Rosen
cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:nl
(5)

332

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 6, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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Holloman
Gandy

Robert Coll of United Press called shortly after noon today advising that he recalled the Director making a statement some years ago as to what parents should do if their child is kidnaped and he wondered if we could refer him to the source of that story. He was advised that this was a statement the Director issued to the North American Newspaper Alliance and which was distributed by that organization on October 18, 1953. A copy of the statement issued is attached.

JJM:hpf
(5)
Enclosure
cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Jones

ENCL

INDEXED 91-1-332

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

FBI CHIEF CAUTIONS SCHOOLS AND PARENTS ON KIDNAP PERILS

By J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Since September 28, 1953, when six-year-old Bobby Greenlease fell victim to a ruthless kidnaping plot, the attention of the Nation has been focused upon the kidnap threat.

Assuredly, a more heinous crime cannot be conceived. In luring the Greenlease child from the custody of his school and taking his life, the boy's kidnap-murderers have caused America's parents, schools, and youth organizations to re-evaluate the protection they provide youngsters.

Criminals who would profit by selling the lives of kidnap victims for as great a sum as the traffic will bear represent a sordid national problem. From the passage of the Federal kidnaping statute on June 22, 1932, to the present time, the FBI has investigated 459 cases of kidnaping. Of this total, 457 have been solved, and the other two are still under active investigation.

In variably, when kidnapings occur, Federal and local officers find that public-spirited citizens are prepared to render every assistance which is requested of them. Momentarily, the Nation's foremost concern is for the safe return of the victim. In the case of Bobby Greenlease, he was killed shortly after being kidnaped and before the family, law enforcement, or anyone had a chance to intervene.

Four Protective Measures.

The apprehending and convicting of kidnapers is a deterrent—but greater preventive action is necessary. Perhaps the realization of this fact is the motive which has caused many parents, teachers, youth leaders and local law-enforcement agencies to analyze the protection they provide our youngsters.

Because schools are charged with the care of millions of children throughout a great part of the year, each education system should establish and enforce stringent protective measures. These measures doubtless will vary from community to community, but they should include at least the following basic rules:

1—Whenever possible before releasing a child to anyone except his parents during the regular school day, a teacher or administrative official should telephone one of the child's parents or guardians for approval.

2—When parent telephones a request that a child be released early from school, the identity of the caller should be confirmed before the child is permitted to leave. If the parent is calling from his home, the school can verify his request by a return telephone call. In the event the telephone call is not being made from the child's residence, the caller should be asked intimate questions about the child. These questions might include the child's date of birth, the courses he is studying, names of his teachers and classmates, and similar facts which should be known to his parents.

3—Faculties of schools should be alert to observe suspicious persons who loiter in school buildings and on the surrounding grounds. If such persons cannot readily provide a logical explanation for their presence, the police should be notified immediately. The identity and a description of all such suspicious persons should be obtained.

4—Schools, as well as parents and youth agencies, should take steps to make sure that adult supervision is provided in school and recreational areas.

Cites Parents' Responsibilities.

The responsibility of parents, however, greatly surpasses that of public and private institutions. As instructors in the world's greatest classroom, the parents' have the obligation of teaching their children the fundamental rules of self-protection. Specifically, children should be instructed to:

1. Travel in groups or pairs.
2. Walk along heavily-traveled streets and avoid isolated areas where possible.
3. Refuse automobile rides from strangers and refuse to accompany strangers anywhere on foot.
4. Use city-approved play areas where recreational activities are supervised by responsible adults and where police protection is readily available.
5. Immediately report any one who molests or annoys them to the nearest person of authority.
6. Never leave home without telling their parents where they will be and who will accompany them.
7. Loudly cry for help if a stranger attempts forcibly to detain them.

Precautionary Measures.

In addition to impressing their children with the necessity of following these rules, parents also must exercise a practical degree of supervision over their youngsters' activities. For example, grade-school children should not be permitted to travel the streets at night unless accompanied by a reliable adult. Other precautionary measures which parents should employ are:

1. Make certain that outside doors, windows and screens are securely locked before retiring at night.
2. Keep the door to the child's room open so that any unusual noises may be heard.
3. Be certain that the child's room is not readily accessible from the outside.
4. Never leave young children at home alone and unprotected and be certain that they are left in the care of a responsible, trustworthy person.
5. Instruct the children to keep the doors and windows locked and never to let in strangers.

(Distributed by North American Newspaper Alliance, October 18, 1953)

ENCLOSURE 1

332

6. Teach the children as early as possible how to call the police if strangers or prowlers hang around the house or attempt to get in.

7. Keep the house well lighted if it is necessary to leave the children at home.

8. Avoid obvious indications that you are not at home. Opened garage doors and newspapers left outside the house are obvious indications that you are away from home and that your children may be inside unprotected.

9. Instruct servants not to let strangers in the house.

10. Do not advertise family finances or routines. Kidnapers frequently have their victims under surveillance for several days prior to the abduction, so that they may acquaint themselves with the family's habits.

If Child is Kidnaped.

If rules such as these are conscientiously followed, the criminal opportunity of kidnapers, sex offenders and others who prey upon children will be greatly reduced.

Whenever a kidnaping occurs, it is essential that the victim's family immediately initiate action to effect the safe delivery of the victim. This can best be accomplished when the family of the victim carries out the following suggestions:

1. Telephone the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The telephone number of the nearest FBI office is listed in the front of each telephone directory; the emergency telephone number at FBI headquarters in Washington is National 8-7117. The complainant should be prepared to furnish in an orderly fashion all facts relating to the disappearance of the victim.

2. Maintain absolute secrecy and do not permit any of the facts regarding the kidnaping or demands for ransom to be known to anyone outside the immediate family except the investigating officers.

3. Do not handle letters or communications demanding the payment of ransom. Turn these over to the trained investigators as soon as possible.

4. Neither touch nor disturb anything at the scene of the crime. Minute particles of evidence which are invisible to the naked eye may be destroyed.

5. Be calm and strive to maintain a normal routine around the home and office if possible.

6. Place full confidence in the law-enforcement officers who are investigating the kidnaping. In addition to obtaining photographs and a complete description of the victim, it is essential that law-enforcement officers have all facts relating to the personal habits, characteristics and peculiarities of the victim.

When kidnapings occur the first concern of the FBI and other law-enforcement agencies is always the safe return of the victim.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 13, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
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Sizoo
Winterrowd
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Holloman
Gandy

b6

SUBJECT: [redacted]

While in your office the other day, I took a call from Herman Nichols of United Press who wanted to know whether [redacted] had ever been employed by the Bureau. He stated he knew [redacted] personally, knew that he helped break up the German-American Bund, etc. After checking, I called Nichols back and told him that [redacted] was never a Bureau employee though his brother, [redacted] was so employed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

MAJ:rcw
(2)

RECORDED-95 94-8-95-333

INDEXED-95

11 JUL 19 1956

52

DO JUL 20 1956

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

file

(BISCO)
NEW YORK--JACK BISCO RESIGNED AS VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE UNITED PRESS. HE SAID HE PLANNED TO ACQUIRE A PROPERTY OF HIS OWN IN THE NEWSPAPER OR RADIO FIELD AND WOULD HAVE AN ANNOUNCEMENT UPON COMPLETION OF CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS.
FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS, SAID HE REGRETFULLY ACCEPTED BISCO'S RESIGNATION AND TOLD HIM THAT HIS SPECTACULAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 23 YEARS WITH THE U.P. HAD "CONTRIBUTED MUCH TO THE BASIC STRENGTH OF THE ORGANIZATION."
9/15--GE1028A

94-8-95-A
NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 21 1955

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

0-19 (11-22-55)

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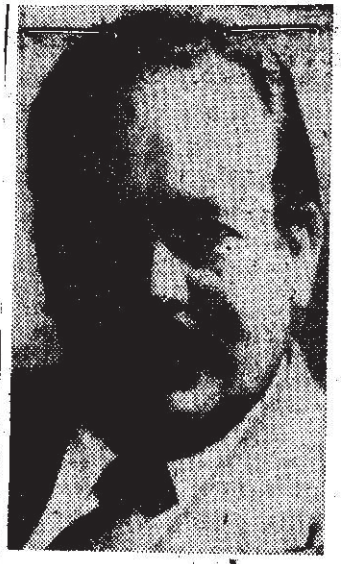

United Press

Publisher Slain

Manuel Acosta Meza, 43-year-old crusading publisher and United Press correspondent, was shot to death in front of his Tijuana, Mexico, home. The shots were fired from a speeding auto.

Wash. Post and Times Herald 4
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date JUL 28 1956

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191 AUG 1 1956

55 AUG 6 1956

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 24, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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Gandy

Robert Coll of United Press inquired as to whether the FBI could select the ten most dangerous women wanted by the Bureau to set up a story somewhat similar to the Top Ten Fugitives we have on males. He was advised we just could not do this and that this suggestion had come up previously and we had found it impractical.

He also inquired as to the number of escaped Federal prisoners now at large, stating his New York office had recently seen a story regarding the number of escapees in the State of Ohio from state institutions and the number appeared to be considerable, that if there was any similar situation among Federal prisoners there might possibly be a story. Coll was informed that the situation was not comparable; that we had at the moment 197 cases of escaped Federal prisoners at large but that this figure was deceptive and gave a connotation of escapes over high prison walls, swimming the San Francisco Bay from Alcatraz; whereas, as a matter of fact, most of the pending cases we have are Mexicans who have escaped from Immigration and Naturalization Service detention camps; some are juveniles such as escapees from the National Training School for Boys; and others deal with escapees from county jails where Federal prisoners are held prior to being taken into custody by the U. S. Marshals. Coll stated he would forget these two ideas as there were no stories there.

Coll then inquired as to whether the Director would select the three most interesting and unique crimes handled by the FBI since he has been Director of the organization. In other words, Coll thought that since 1924, there might be three really unusual cases with unique and interesting aspects which would make a good three-day series for United Press utilizing one case each day. Coll was advised we would have to check this as there were some difficulties involved. It is recommended we advise Coll that this is an almost impossible task for the Director to single out three cases out of the thousands of difficult, unique and interesting cases the Bureau has handled over all these years and that it would just be impractical to expect the Director to do this.

94-8-95-334

INDEXED-68 RECORDED-68

14 OCT 31 1956

I believe what Coll has in mind here stems from the desire of the New York office of the United Press to have something to put out to match the Associated Press stories on Don Whitehead's new book and that this is something we should steer away from.

cc - Mr. Jones 10/25

JJM:rm
(3)

30 NOV 2 1956

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-19-2693

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 19, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: United Press

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Bob Coll of the United Press advised that his New York Office asked him to inquire if the Director would write a 300-word piece over his signature wherein the Director would give his views on the prospects for the future in handling the current juvenile delinquency problem and incorporate specific suggested proposals and programs which might be productive in solving and correcting the situation. Coll stated New York indicated they would like to have the piece by December 20. He was advised that the request would be called to the Director's attention. Unless you advise to the contrary, we will begin preparation of such a statement and will submit it to you for approval.

cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:rm
(3)

OK.

Memo, Mr. Jones to Mr. Nichols 11/21/56

RECORDED - 10 64-8-25-335

INDEXED - 10

20 NOV 30 1956

50 DEC 3 1956

0-19 (11-22-55)

UP Chief Warns Of Data Secrecy

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—More United States Government operations are being carried on now behind an official news blackout than ever before in peace-time, Frank H. Bartholomew said today.

Bartholomew, president and general manager of the United Press, told the Inland Daily Press Association that the Government has made a sincere effort to stem this trend but it is going to have to continue to take positive steps to keep it in control.

"The authority to classify Government documents to keep them from the press has seeped into many departments and offices in Washington on the ground that the country's defense is involved," he said. "The Government has made a sincere effort to stem this trend, and in order to keep it in control is going to have to continue to take positive steps against the temptation of the bureaucrat to use his rubber stamp and deprive the citizen of the right to know as much as possible of what his Government is doing."

Bartholomew also cited a criticism of the press that it was responsive first to what its readers wanted rather than to what the country needs. "I for one," he said, "have enough faith in the soundness of the collective judgment of newspaper readers to believe that what they want is a better guide to what they need than any other. The free press belongs to them, not to you or me or any group of editors . . ."

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date OCT 16 1956

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NOT RECORDED
76 OCT 18 1956

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: November 21, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
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SUBJECT: MR. BOB COLL OF UNITED PRESS;
STATEMENT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

By memorandum dated November 19, 1956, you advised Mr. Tolson that Mr. Bob Coll of United Press had been asked by his New York Office to inquire if the Director would write a three-hundred word statement over his signature giving his views on the prospects for the future in handling the current juvenile delinquency problem and incorporating specific proposals and programs which may be productive in solving and correcting the situation.

According to Mr. Coll, United Press in New York would like to have the statement by December 20, 1956. The Director noted, "O. K." Attached is a proposed statement for Mr. Coll of approximately four-hundred words. This is slightly longer than Mr. Coll requested; however, to intelligently treat juvenile delinquency in the manner requested by United Press, a mere three-hundred words were inadequate.

The attached statement is undated. The date will be added when the statement is given to Mr. Coll.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached statement be approved.

RECORDED - 10

INDEXED - 10

62-336

20 NOV 30 1956

Enclosure
GWG:ogh
(6)

If approved I will clear with Mullen

LBN

CRIME R

Approved by Ted Mullen
Statement furnished to Coll

50-DEC 6 1957

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The juvenile delinquency problem casts a stigma upon every community where it exists. No child ever was "born to be a criminal." But the pathway from infancy to responsible adulthood is difficult. Thousands of children stumble every day; and all too many of those who make the journey successfully do so in spite of the adult community around them.

In 1955, the toll was tragic. There were 576,000 juvenile arrests, 11 per cent more than in 1954 while the number of 10- to 17-year-olds in our population increased only 3 per cent. And the problem threatens to become more acute in the years ahead.

This sacrifice of young people is not inevitable. There is much we can do to assure that every child receives the opportunity he so richly deserves to develop into a useful citizen. Nothing will be accomplished, however, until America recognizes delinquency in its true light--not as a mere juvenile problem but as a product of adult failure.

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Nichols memorandum dated 11-21-56, captioned, "Mr. Bob Coll of United Press; Statement on Juvenile Delinquency." GWG:ogh

GWG:gfs
(6)

ENCLOSURE

62-7 [illegible] 336

The responsibility for providing moral guidance rests primarily with parents. By both precept and example, it is the parents' duty to make the child's life meaningful. Due to circumstances beyond their immediate control, some parents are unable to meet this obligation. If theirs were the only youngsters who needed help from outsiders, our delinquency problem would never have become so acute. Unfortunately, however, thousands of mothers and fathers have constructed a barrier of neglect and disinterest between themselves and their children. Herein lies the core of the problem.

When the home has failed, help must come from other sources. Instruments for prevention of delinquency are available in every community, but America still lacks the enthusiastic interest which is essential to their intelligent use. The church offers pure moral guidance to young and old alike. Yet, in how many neighborhoods does God truly abide? Schools can help teach the lessons of good citizenship. But how many are crippled by inadequate staffs and budgets? Youth organizations, both public and private, can channel young energy into constructive activities. How many of these, too, lack the necessary support?

Prevention of delinquency, like prevention of other human problems, can be accomplished only through unified action and a will to

do the job. Parents may have the primary responsibility for their children's misdeeds; but each adult citizen must share the stigma of neglect when waves of juvenile vandalism and crime wash across his community.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12-5-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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Gandy

Lyle Wilson of United Press called me the morning of 12-4-56. He stated that United Press is going to start a series of 1/2 dozen articles dealing with all the big crime cases. One of the articles will deal with Chicago, another will deal with kidnaping, another will deal with the Brinks case, etc. Lyle was wondering if the Director could give the United Press a statement which they could carry over the Director's by-line on or about December 23 wherein the Director would set the stage for their series by going into a discussion of crime generally, factors that have caused it to increase, whether the situation is getting better and, in short, anything the Director would like to say generally about crime. The statement should be from 800 to 1000 words in length and they would need it by December 19.

I told Lyle this was something the Director, I felt certain, would be glad to do and I would discuss the matter with him but felt he could count on such a statement.

O.K. All looks like UP is trying to complete with a saturation of book. M

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:nl
(3)

Memo Nichols to Tolson 12-11-56 Director's statement 12-12-56 JTM

RECORDED - 23

62-8-2-337

11 DEC 31 1956

64 JAN 3 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: December 11, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

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Gandy

SUBJECT: STATEMENT FOR UNITED PRESS
RE CRIME OUTLOOK FOR 1957

In accordance with your instructions, there is attached a statement by the Director concerning crime prospects for 1957 which has been prepared for United Press. It is the intention of the United Press to carry this statement and based upon the broad outline set forth in the statement, prepare 5 or 6 follow-up pieces of about 500 words in length.

Robert Coll, the United Press man assigned to the Justice Department, is going to do the follow-up pieces, all of which we will see before publication. The United Press needs this material by December 19, and following the Director's approval, this memorandum and its attachment should be returned to your office from where it can be delivered to Mr. Coll.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached statement by the Director concerning crime prospects for 1957 for use by United Press be approved and returned to your office for distribution.

(Will clear with Mullen if approved.

Enclosure

JTM:cag
(4)

MULLEN APPROVED 12-13-56

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL COPY OF STATEMENT GIVEN TO BOB COLL OF UNITED PRESS AT 12:30 P.M. 12-13-56 BY WICK.

RECORDED - 23

EX-117

62-116395-338

DEC 31 1956

732

58 JAN 2 1957

December 12, 1956

The post World War II period has witnessed an inexorable climb in crime throughout the Nation. Prospects for halting this rise in 1957 are not good. The statistical forecast for 1957 reveals that more than 2,500,000 major crimes will be reported, an increase of 44.2 per cent over 1950.

The prospects are not heartening, and to make the outlook even more discouraging, many of our citizens seem to be unaware of the cold fact that crime is increasing annually. Perhaps one of the reasons for this lack of awareness is the fact that the criminal himself does not receive the publicity showered on him twenty and more years ago. From the reports which come across my desk daily I am fully aware that, while the type of criminal has changed, the viciousness and planning behind many major crimes rank with the heinous efforts of the gangsters of years past.

The concerted efforts of the public and law enforcement have effectively eliminated the free-wheeling gangs of the 1930's, yet the criminal efforts of the individual hoodlum and "amateur" still plague the country.

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NOTE: See Jones to Nichols memo 12/11/56 re "Statement for United Press Re Crime Outlook for 1957." JTM:cag.

JTM:grs
(5) APPROVED BY MULLEN IN DEPARTMENT. 12-13-56 HN

ENCLOSURE

338

Murder is, of course, the ultimate in crime, and murder for profit is the lowest form of criminal activity. The wanton operations of the infamous Murder, Incorporated, have been well chronicled. Were their icepick, axe and meat cleaver assassinations any more depraved than the dynamiting of an airplane which resulted in the death of the murderer's own mother and forty-three other innocent victims? I think not. The crime of Jack Gilbert Graham, an "amateur," was almost beyond belief.

Criminal organization of two decades ago reached its peak in the commission of bank robberies. The sums looted at gunpoint from banks across the land were staggering. Fast cars, automatic weapons, well conceived escape routes and readily accessible money changers typified these depredations. Today, bank robberies continue to be a constant challenge to the FBI and other law enforcement agencies, but with few exceptions the entire complexion of the crime itself has changed. The modern bank robber often commits his crime in a moment of irrationality or as a whim. An entire family, thrill-seekers, juvenile gangs and even a grandmother have entered the arena of modern-day bank robberies.

Bank robberies offer a perfect object lesson on the important role which must be played by the public if crime is to be curtailed. I doubt if there is anything as disheartening to a potential robber as the swift solution of a bank robbery. Time and time again I read reports where swift solution

was almost entirely dependent upon the accurate descriptions given investigating officers by witnesses and bystanders. The public must continue to come forward and actively assist their law enforcement agencies at all times if our crime prospect for 1957 is to improve.

In 1956, we witnessed a loathsome kidnaping for ransom. The kidnaper abducted an infant at random in order to secure sufficient funds to pay off debts which he had accumulated. The ransom sought was small when compared with the extravagant demands made by George "Machine Gun" Kelly, Alvin Karpis and their ilk in years past, but once again, crime for the sake of personal gain was spotlighted.

I pray that 1957 will be a year free from kidnaping, particularly kidnaping for ransom. Few crimes approach this brutal affront to human dignity. Alertness and the exercise of proper precautions by parents are the most effective weapons against this type of crime, but in addition, the public, the press, radio and television must render law enforcement all possible assistance in the event 1957 sees a repetition of a case like the murder of little Peter Weinberger.

I would like 1957 to be the year in which communities throughout America focus their attention on their own law enforcement agencies. Our profession has made great strides in recent years, but we must not be satisfied with our accomplishments to date. If 1957 is to see a decrease in crime, it will be because the people have given wholehearted support to their own law enforcement agencies. The 1920's and 1930's saw undermanned, poorly

equipped, inadequately paid and undertrained police officers trying to cope with organized crime. We must not be content to hold our ground in the war against modern crime. Your police department is your first line of defense. See to it that it does not go into battle with one hand tied behind its back.

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

JULIUS FRANDSEN
NEWS EDITOR, WASHINGTON BUREAU
714 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

December 17, 1956

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Many thanks for taking time to contribute an article to the United Press' "Outlook for 1957" symposium.

I think you will agree from the attached synopsis that you shared some pretty good company.

The articles are being released for use this week and after. I hazard a guess that you should be getting many clippings.

With the season's best greetings, I am,

Sincerely,

Julius Frandsen

Julius Frandsen
News Editor

Enclosure

94-8-95-339

SE-17

2 DEC 28 1956

RECORDED - 14

INDEXED - 14

EXP PROC.

DEC 18 1956

JAN 9 1957

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UP3

MANAGING EDITORS AND TELEGRAPH EDITORS:

-C-

WHAT IS THE "OUTLOOK FOR 1957?" THE UNITED PRESS HAS OBTAINED FOR YOUR NEWSPAPER EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES WRITTEN BY TOP LEADERS IN 10 FIELDS TELLING WHAT THEY SEE AHEAD FOR US IN THE NEW YEAR. TOGETHER THEY GIVE AN UNUSUALLY SPECIFIC INSIGHT INTO SOME OF AMERICA'S MAJOR PROBLEMS AND PROJECTS.

THE DISPATCHES, WHICH AVERAGE ABOUT 350 WORDS EACH, WILL BEGIN MOVING ON THIS WIRE SHORTLY FOR RELEASE AT WILL. THEY LEND THEMSELVES TO A VARIETY OF TREATMENTS--AS A SERIES SPREAD ACROSS A NUMBER OF DAYS, AS DISPATCHES ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OF YOUR NEWSPAPER SUCH AS SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TELEVISION, OR AS A FULL-PAGE GIVING THIS "OUTLOOK FOR 1957":

1. ATOMS, BY LEWIS L. STRAUSS, CHAIRMAN, U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. HE PREDICTS THE COMING YEAR WILL BRING THE GREATEST ADVANCE IN HISTORY IN PEACEFUL ATOMIC PROGRESS. SIX PLANTS WILL BEGIN DELIVERY OF ATOM-POWERED ELECTRIC ENERGY. NEW POWER PLANTS WILL OPEN.

2. BUSINESS, BY HARLOW H. CURTICE, PRESIDENT, GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION. PROVIDED WE MAINTAIN PEACE, HE SAYS, BUSINESS WILL GO ON BOOMING. IT WILL BE ANOTHER GOOD YEAR.

3. FARMS, BY EZRA TAFT BENSON, U.S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE. HE REPORTS, "BETTER TIMES ARE AHEAD FOR AMERICAN FARMERS, WITH OUTPUT, NET INCOME AND EXPORTS UP AND SURPLUSES DOWN.

4. SCHOOLS, BY MARION B. FOLSOM, U.S. SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE. HE EXPECTS FEDERAL AID FOR BADLY-NEEDED SCHOOL-BUILDING THIS YEAR AND SAYS, "AMERICA MUST HAVE AN EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION AND READJUSTMENT BEYOND ANYTHING WE HAVE EVER KNOWN

ENCLOSURE

BEFORE."

5. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BY J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, U.S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. HE WARNS THAT THIS TRAGIC PROBLEM "THREATENS TO BECOME MORE ACUTE IN THE YEARS AHEAD AND TELLS PARENTS THAT "ADULT FAILURE" IS THE MAIN CAUSE.

6. SEGREGATION, BY HODDING CARTER, NATIONALLY-KNOWN PUBLISHER OF THE GREENVILLE, MISS., DELTA DEMOCRAT-TIMES. HE SAYS INTEGRATION IS STILL A LONG WAY OFF IN THE DEEP SOUTH AND THAT WHITES WILL KEEP UP LEGAL AND ILLEGAL DELAYING TACTICS.

7. CHURCHES, BY DR. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. HE SAYS AMERICA'S RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IS HEARTENING BUT THERE ARE INDICATIONS SOME OF IT IS SUPERFICIAL. IT WILL FADE OUT, HE SAYS, UNLESS IT IS TRANSLATED FROM "MASS APPEAL AND SMART ADVERTISING" TO SPECIFIC CHURCH AND COMMUNITY-IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES.

8. CANCER, BY DR. DAVID A. WOOD, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY. NEW PROGRESS IS EXPECTED AGAINST THE DISEASE WHICH HITS TWO OF EVERY THREE AMERICAN FAMILIES, DR. WOOD SAYS, AND ONE IN THREE PATIENTS NOW IS BEING SAVED. BUT NO SINGLE DRUG CURING ALL CANCERS IS EXPECTED IN 1957.

9. TELEVISION, BY ROBERT W. SARNOFF, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY. LOOKING SEVERAL YEARS BEYOND 1957, HE FORESEES LIVE TELEVISION BROADCASTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD.

10. AVIATION, BY CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, EASTERN AIR LINES. TRAVEL BY JET PASSENGER AIRLINERS IS ALMOST HERE, HE SAYS. THE AIRLINES WILL CAMPAIGN TO GET INTO THE AIR THE 90 PER CENT OF AMERICANS WHO NEVER HAVE FLOWN.

-0-

IT MAY BE THAT YOU WILL WISH TO RUN A PROMOTION NOTICE ON THE DISPATCHES. THE FOREGOING NOTE COULD BE USED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

-0-

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 1-3-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT:

SPECIAL TOUR, 1-3-57
BOB WOODSUM, UNITED PRESS, BOSTON

George Gaylin, Manager, United Press News Pictures (TU 2-5061) at 10:30 a. m. today telephoned and in my absence talked with Wick. He said Bob Woodsum and daughter would like a tour of the Bureau this afternoon. Woodsum will go to the White House and make a couple of other calls before coming to the Bureau and it was thought by Gaylin he would be here about 3:00 p. m. today. He and daughter will come to my office where a Special Agent will meet them and conduct them on a very special tour.

It was Woodsum who arranged for me to address the United Press Newspaper Editors of Massachusetts at the Hotel Somerset in Boston on November 16, 1956.

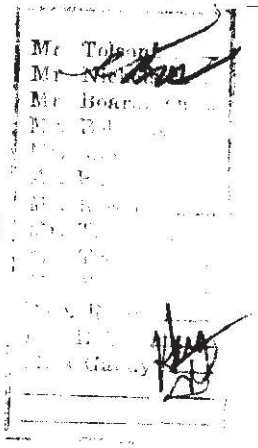
cc - Mr. Jones

REW:nl
(3)

RECORDED-3
INDEXED-3

340

16 JAN 8 1957



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THE FBI

Post To Present Dramatic Story

The nation is caught up in a new wave of lawbreaking. The FBI expects 2.5 million major crimes to be reported in 1957, half again as many as in 1950.

For a look at this crime problem through the most expert of eyes, The Houston Post and the United Press have asked FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to give his views on this increasing internal threat to the nation.

DIRECTOR HOOVER'S report will appear in The Post Monday, and will be the first of six dramatic accounts of the FBI's war against crime.

He finds that while criminal methods have changed to keep pace with the times, the kinds of crime have not. Murder, kidnapping and bank robberies still top the FBI list.

So, to pinpoint these crimes, the United Press has assigned some of its ablest reporters to look at outstanding cases in the FBI's epic career.

Included in the series of stories will be the Lindbergh kidnapping, John Dillinger and the "lady in red" who proved his undoing, the Capone era, Murder, 'Inc,' and the great Brinks robbery.

THE STORIES besides Director Hoover's will be written by Robert F. Coll of the UP's Washington staff, who covers the FBI; Robert T. Loughran, veteran UP Chicago reporter, and James S. Geggis, who reported the Boston Brinks trial.

These sharp, eye-opening reports will be titled "The FBI" and will start Monday on Page 1 of The Post.

FBI
RECEIVED JAN 7 1957

THE HOUSTON POST
12/28/56
Houston, Texas
Editor: ARTHUR LARO
PAGE 1

HOOVER TO REPORT—J. Edgar Hoover, who Monday in The Houston Post will report on the FBI's war on crime, is pictured as he received the National Security Medal in 1955 from President Eisenhower. The President presented the medal for 31 years of "brilliant leadership in a position of great responsibility and devotion to the highest ideals of federal law enforcement." In the background of the picture are then Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby and Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey.—AP Wirephoto

PA1

1/2/13

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 31, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

Tolson
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Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT,
MAD BOMBER, NEW YORK CITY

At 1:00 pm on December 29, a Monitor newscast announced that the FBI had joined in the hunt for the Mad Bomber who had been terrifying people for 16 years. I immediately checked with the New York Office. They had been receiving calls as had we here. We have been answering them by stating that this was not a matter within our jurisdiction.

Associated Press and INS told us that United Press was carrying a story to this effect. I had ASAC Simon of the New York Office call UP in New York and they denied that they were carrying such a story. In the meantime, Don Whitehead called me. He had a call from his New York office stating AP had such a story. I told Whitehead this was not within our jurisdiction.

I told ASAC Simon to check with AP and if they had put out a story to check with them for a correction. Simon talked to John Carroll, the AP reporter who is covering the bomb story. At noon on December 29, they had bomb scares at the Empire State Building, the Victoria Theater, and Howard Johnsons. The bomb squad has just about given up. They are getting telephone calls at the rate of 1 a minute regarding alleged bombs.

On Saturday morning there was a report that a bomb had been left at the Port Authority Terminal. We sent an agent over just to find out what the facts were. It turned out that this was unfounded. The AP reporter, however, learned that the agent had been at the Port Authority and he used this as the basis for working into a story that the city police were being aided by the FBI, and that the FBI was also assisting in reports of bombs at air, train and bus terminals. Al Parks, who is on the desk at the AP, promised Simon that they would carry a correction.

LBN:hpf
(4)

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Rosen

94-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
131 JAN 4 1957

17 JAN 3 1957

58 JAN 8 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: January 4, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

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Gandy

SUBJECT: BOB[illegible]ODSUM
UNITED PRESS
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
SPECIAL TOUR

You will recall that George Gaylin, Manger, United Press Pictures, called your office 1-3-57 and advised that captioned individual was in town with his daughter and would like to make a tour of the Bureau. Your office arranged for Woodsum to come in at approximately 3:00 P. M. 1-3-57 for a special tour. You will also recall that Woodsum was the individual who arranged for you to address the United Press Newspaper Editors of Massachusetts at the Hotel Somerset in Boston 11-16-56.

Woodsum and his daughter [redacted] age approximately 14, called at your office at the designated time and were conducted on a very special tour by SA [redacted] Crime Records Section. Woodsum advised that he had previously toured the Bureau but since his daughter is now taking science in high school and was very interested in the subject he was anxious for her to see the Laboratory. Accordingly, they were given a very special tour and his daughter was given the opportunity to talk with some of the men in the Laboratory who explained the workings of the electron microscope and other equipment. Miss Woodsum was very thrilled and her father was most appreciative and asked that his sincere thanks be extended to you.

b6

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

RECORDED-3
INDEXED-3

341

DGH:pac
(2)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: December 17, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

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SUBJECT: EARL J. JOHNSON
VICE PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL NEWS MANAGER
UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS
NEW YORK

SYNOPSIS:

Johnson born in Kansas 1900 and attended University of Kansas. Has been with United Press since 1923. Stationed in Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, New York, and London. Has been Vice President and General News Manager since 1935. Received University of Kansas Distinguished Service Citation in 1952. Bufiles reflect limited but cordial correspondence with Johnson since 1939. In 1941, Johnson and other United Press officials were sponsors for three individuals attempting to obtain immigrant visas to the United States. One of these applicants recommended unfavorably. [redacted] b7D [redacted] During World War II years, espionage investigation by Bureau indicated Johnson probably known to one of subjects of case but no indication he was any way involved in the case. Individual active in mid 1940's in American Russian Institute, a cited organization, allegedly had worked at one time for United Press under Johnson [redacted] b6 [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

342

930987

RECORDED - 95

6 JAN 8 1957

DGH:pac
(5)

EX-128

CRIME RECORDS

Memo to Mr. Nichols December 17, 1956

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth salient information appearing in Bufiles concerning captioned individual per your request.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

The current "Who's Who in America" reflects that Earl J. Johnson, editor, was born in Winfield, Kansas, April 13, 1900. He attended Southwestern College in Winfield, Kansas, in 1918 and the University of Kansas from 1919 to 1922. He was a reporter for the Winfield Daily Courier, 1916-17, City Editor of the Winfield Free Press,1917-18, and a reporter for the United Press in Chicago in 1922. He was business manager for United Press in Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, New York City, and London from 1923 to 1935. He has been Vice President and General News Manager, United Press Associations, since 1935. He received the University of Kansas Distinguished Service Citation in 1952. He is the author of "Readability in News Writing."

His home addresses are listed as 455 East 57th Street and Cold Spring Point, South Hampton, New York. His office address is listed as 220 East 42nd Street, New York, New York.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

On April 11, 1939, the Director wrote a lengthy letter to Hugh Baillie, Editor of United Press Associations, stating that his attention had been called to United Press dispatches in various newspapers pertaining to the opening of the trial of John Torrio. The Director pointed out that the stories were very misleading, put the FBI in a bad light, and gave Baillie the true facts. By letter dated April 17, 1939, Earl J. Johnson, General News Manager of United Press Associations, acknowledged the Director's letter in the absence of Mr. Baillie. He thanked the Director for clarifying matters. His letter was cordially acknowledged April 21, 1939, and Johnson was advised that in order that he might keep in touch with Bureau activities his name had been placed on our mailing list to receive Uniform Crime Reports and other literature as released from time to time. (62-50948-14X2, 24)

By letter dated October 16, 1940, Johnson in a letter to the Director advised that they had just handled on United Press wires across the country the Director's story on how the Government was combating the activities of fifth columnists. Johnson said he thought the story was excellent and thanked the Director for giving United Press the opportunity to cooperate. His letter was cordially acknowledged on October 22, 1940. (94-8-95-89)

During 1941, Johnson and other United Press officials were sponsors for three individuals attempting to obtain immigrant visas to the United States. In the case of one of these applicants, the Bureau recommended unfavorable action. (40-4596; 40-5195; 40-19182)

[redacted] b7D

Johnson, as Vice President of United Press Associations, received a letter from one Ralph Heinzen, United Press, Vichy, France, dated 6-2-41. We received an analysis of this letter direct from Imperial Censorship, Bermuda. The censorship report indicated that it was merely one of the weekly series which the United Press representative at Vichy was in the habit of addressing to the head of the United Press Special Services in New York. (100-769[illegible]2077)

[redacted] b7D b7C

As you know, the American Russian Institute has been cited as a communist organization. In a report emanating from the New York Office dated 2-5-45 in connection with the investigation of activities of the American Russian Institute, information is set forth that one Wallace West and the American Russian Institute had entered into an agreement with a New York publisher for the publishing of a book on Soviet Russia. West was identified as at one time a publicity writer for the National Broadcasting Company who later accepted a position with United Press working under Earl J. Johnson. (61-6211-357)

In connection with the Dr. Robert J. Oppenheimer case, Editor and Publisher of June 19, 1954, carried a feature story headlined "Fulton Lewis Break Stirs Release Debate." The story stated that deliberate violation by Fulton Lewis, Jr., of the release time set by the Atomic Energy Commission on a voluminous report in the Oppenheimer loyalty case this week won both commendation and condemnation by newspaper editors. The story in turn set forth some of the comments received concerning the matter from various news media personalities. One of these was by Earl J. Johnson of United Press who said, "When a Government agency issues a document for release next day its purpose is to convenience the various news media by allowing time for evaluation and distribution. All then have a moral obligation to honor the release. Breaking releases under such conditions is a shoddy practice. I would not condone the suppression of vital information or restrictions on reportorial enterprise, but certainly no reportorial enterprise can be claimed in the deliberate violation of a release time." (100-17828-A)

January 9, 1957

Mr. Robert F. Coll
United Press Associations
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Coll:

I wanted to drop you this short note to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the excellent articles you prepared for the recent United Press series on the FBI.

I am glad we could be of service in their preparation and I want to take this opportunity to wish you the best of luck in your new assignment.

Always feel free to let us know whenever we can be of any assistance in the future.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Coll, who has been United Press representative in the Justice Building, is being reassigned to the Treasury Department. His last day here is Friday. He prepared 3 of the recent six-section series of articles the United Press ran on the Bureau.

MAILED 8
JAN 1 1957
COMM-FBI

RECORDED - 44
INDEXED - 44

343

12 JAN 13 1957

JRH:fp
(4)

United Press Associations

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

C. R. WOODSUM
UNITED PRESS BUILDING
262 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON 2, MASS.

January 15, 1957

2402

Mr. L. B. Nichols
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Lou:

Yours of January 4th has been forwarded to me at home where I'm finishing off a winter vacation. b6

Both my fourteen year old, [redacted] and I were very sorry to have missed you. We'd have waited if your people had been able to pinpoint your return.

I must tell you how well everyone took care of us. The young ladies in your office extended a warm welcome. Our agent conductor not only gave [redacted] the red carpet treatment but once again pointed up what an efficient organization you operate. b6

I like to think that the small things are frequently the signposts. I smiled inwardly when during a lecture addressed to [redacted] at the "ten most wanted" exhibit, he, without hesitation mentioned the three news services as UP, AP and INS. It's a small thing but the usual order is AP, INS and UP because people unconsciously follow the alphabetical progression.

I believe his name was [redacted] and I hope you will tell him how much we both appreciated his efforts and that [redacted] came away determined to do a science project on blood microscopy.

I particularly wanted to tell you again that newspaper people are still talking about your talk in Boston. That will have to wait until next time. I hope this will be soon.

Cordially,

Pat Woodsum

94-2-75-344

RECORDED - 88

INDEXED - 88

JAN 23 1957

3218

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE:

Tolson
Boardman
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS ARTICLE ON PRESENT STATE OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Attached memoranda from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated January 17 and 18, 1957, reflect that the New York Office of the United Press is preparing a story on the present state of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA), which story is to be written by Robert Jackson, feature writer. In connection with this story, Helen Thomas, United Press representative who covers Justice Building here, on January 18, 1957, left with Mr. Nichols a list of twenty-five questions on which she desires answers.

Mr. Nichols pointed out that many of these questions are policy matters which Bureau cannot comment upon and which should be referred to the Department. He further recommended, however, that Bureau answer such questions as to the best estimate of present membership strength of CP, statistics on convictions, and non-policy questions. Mr. Nichols desired that these answers would be furnished through his office to Miss Thomas and that he be authorized to advise her to take up the remaining questions with the Department.

ACTION:

Attached is a memorandum setting forth each of the above-mentioned questions along with either an answer thereto or a comment that it is a matter of policy to be referred to the Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is noted that we have answered either fully or in part questions 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, [redacted], 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25. In some instances, we have set forth confidential information from our files, such as the estimated Party membership of 17,360. It is strongly recommended that such information not be released.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures

1 - Messrs. Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Baumgardner
Thornton

FEB 8 1957

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170 FEB 11 1957

WCT:AOB
(6)

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In other instances, we have set forth replies which are Bureau opinions and evaluations based upon our analysis of investigation, It is recommended that these replies not be released. If it is decided to release them they should definitely not be attributed to the Bureau.

In those instances where we have set forth or referred to public source data, there appears to be no harm in the release of these replies.

After each question which we have answered a recommendation has been set forth as to whether or not the answer should be released. It is the recommendation of the Domestic Intelligence Division that in no instance should any of the data released be attributed to the Bureau.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: January 24, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS STORIES
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Tolson
Boardman
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Gandy

Attached is first part of United Press series beginning December 31, 1956.

This should be placed in the main file of United Press.

Enclosure

345

ECK:grs
(2)

57 FEB 4 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 17, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Nichols
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Lyle Wilson called. The United Press wants to do a series of articles on what is taking place in the Communist Party in the United States, what the party amounts to and what it is doing. They will assign Robert Jackson to do this series. Jackson was formerly in London and Rome and now is a feature writer in New York. Lyle knows him intimately and states that he can be trusted to the fullest extent. Lyle wondered if we could see him after the inauguration. I told him we, of course, could see Jackson but I did not know how much help we could give him. Lyle is going to send over some questions which are now in Jackson's mind.

what do our files show re Jackson?

Any help given could be handled on any basis that we would specify. I think we should try to give him some help if we possibly can.

(Scripps-Howard)

In this connection, Jack Steele spoke to me some time ago. He wanted to do one piece on what the party is up to. He was in no rush and I, frankly, have not gotten around to talking to him but I thought we should try to give him a little guidance and some material which would not hurt us but would help the cause.

It is suggested that we try to be of some assistance in both of these projects.

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:rm
(3)

We must find out whether certain writers are reliable.

NOT RECORDED
170 FEB 11 1957

3 FEB 13 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: January 31, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
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Attached please find suggested answers to questions submitted on communism by the United Press. Of the 25 original questions we have given answers to 15, utilizing the material prepared in Domestic Intelligence Division. We feel the others (except #3 which actually is a duplicate of #14 in the original list) should be handled by the Department. They deal with policy matters. For your information, we are also attaching a list of the original questions. 94-8-75-346

RECORDED-61

If you agree, we will clear these answers with the Domestic Intelligence Division.

INDEXED-61

Enclosures

FCS:mjo
(7)

ADDENDUM: (LBN:jmr) 1-31-57 It is proposed that we give the attached questions and answers to the UP with the understanding that the answers to all questions marked with a check-mark are for informative purposes and not for attribution to the FBI. This, of course, will be cleared with Mullen prior to giving it to the UP.

Dom. Intell. Div concurs with answers to questions.

7 FEB 26 1957

930987

1. What is best estimate of present membership? What was peak? When?

ANSWER:

The present membership of the Communist Party, USA, is estimated to be less than 20,000. The Party, as is well known, has lost membership in recent years. William Z. Foster, Chairman, Communist Party, USA, stated that the Party in 1944 had 80,000 members. The Government's prosecution of Communist leaders under the Smith Act, the activities of Congressional investigating committees and the increased vigilance of the American public have been factors in this decline. The strength of the Communist Party, however, cannot be measured by numbers alone. The Party has claimed that for every member there are 10 others ready and willing to do the Party's work. Moreover, the present membership consists of the hard core, members dedicated to destroying our way of life. As Lenin taught, the key of Party strength must lie in strategic placement of members, as in labor unions, basic industries, etc. Here they are in a position, if so instructed by Party leaders, to do great damage to our national security. These members, though small in number, represent a great danger.

2. What's best estimate of 'Daily Worker' circulation and what was peak when? What's past-present financial situation, income of Party?

ANSWER:

The Party presently claims to be in poor financial condition. However, this is a perennial Communist cry. Time after time the Party is crying 'emergency' when large sums of money actually are available. The Party, through its many activities, is geared to extract as much money as possible from members, sympathizers and dupes. In one instance, for example, the Party raised $1,000,000 in a few days to combat anti-Communist laws. During one 9-month trial of Party leaders, the Party expended some $7,000 a week in court costs. It is virtually impossible to estimate the exact income of the Party but it can be calculated in terms of thousands of dollars a year. If communist fronts are considered, the sum goes much higher.

The October 3, 1931, issue of the Daily Worker carried a statement reflecting that an average of 43,198 copies of the Daily Worker was distributed daily during the preceding six months. The October 1, 1956 issue of the Daily Worker reflected that an average of 7,395 copies of the Daily Worker was distributed daily to paid subscribers during the preceding twelve months.

ENCLOSURE

Circulation of the Daily Worker has admittedly declined in recent years. However, the influence of the Communist press must not be measured alone in circulation figures. Many communist clubs, for example, operate study classes, training schools and forums in which the Daily Worker is studied. In this way one issue is given wide distribution. Also during recent years a system of clandestine "passing along" of the Daily Worker (and other Communist publications) has been developed. One member will read an issue, then personally pass it to another. This "chain relay passing" enables one copy to serve many families.

3. What is latest total indictments, convictions, etc.? Is all this under Smith Act or what?

ANSWER:

As of January 24, 1957, 145 Party leaders have been indicted under the Smith Act of 1940; 108 of these have been convicted and sentenced to a total of 435 years and 1 day in prison and fined $435,500. The cases regarding five of these individuals who received a total of 25 years in prison have been remanded by the United States Supreme Court for new trials.

Twenty-four petitions have been filed with the Subversive Activities Control Board, including one relative to the CPUSA, 21 regarding communist-front organizations and the remaining two concerning communist-infiltrated labor unions. Six orders have been issued by the Subversive Activities Control Board requiring the registration of the CPUSA and five of its fronts with the Attorney General. In each instance, the order is under appeal.

Thirteen indictments have been returned under the Labor Management Relations Act involving fraud against the Government relative to the signing of noncommunist affidavits. Nine of these individuals have been convicted.

In addition, indictments have been returned against 22 individuals for conspiracy to defraud the Government through the filing of false noncommunist affidavits.

4. What's thinking on why Irving Potash reentered country and then voluntarily gave self up - was it to relay orders from Moscow? Is it true that our Agents knew from his movements in Red China to N. Y. where he was and what he was up to?

ANSWER:

This is a pending case and for that reason the FBI is unable to comment on it. However, it should be noted that Potash did not voluntarily surrender but was arrested by FBI Agents in New York City on January 4, 1957.

ENCLOSURE

94-8-95-346

5. Do experts believe Reds truly are in a state of crisis and confusion, or are communists trying create this impression? If yes, what reflects the crisis?

ANSWER:

The Communist Party, USA, is today in a state of fundamental reorganization, not in a panicky crisis. It is a matter not of the Communists trying to create an impression of confusion, but of the Party trying to overcome severe setbacks suffered in recent years.

The prosecutions under the Smith Act physically removed many high-ranking leaders while the fear of arrests immobilized Party organization throughout the Nation. The Party's underground operations hampered its organization efficiency and work in mass organizations. Records were destroyed and much time was spent in checking the Party loyalty of members. The Party began to find itself in a 'blind ally' of ineffectiveness.

In addition, international events had profound influences on the American communists. Nitika Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin, without question, caused severe disturbances within the Party. The Soviet brutality in Hungary was another drastic blow.

As a result, the Party for many months has been busily engaged in reevaluating its past policies, trying to find out where it made errors and how a more effective role can be played in coming months. It is a matter of reorienting itself to the new problems of 1957, both national and international.

For example, the Party has been widely engaged in discussions of policy prior to holding a national convention in New York City on February 9-12, 1957, the first convention since 1950. Every effort is being made by Party leaders to make Communism a strong, hard-hitting force. The Communist National Committee, in its call to the coming convention stated:

> The problems confronting our Party are formidable; but they can be solved. We are confident that our members, who have shown exemplary devotion and courage during these trying years, will be fully able to cope with the tasks our Party must now undertake.

Hence, the Party must not be 'written off' as a 'has been' or not dangerous. It is, in fact, the very nature of Communist Parties to be periodically engulfed in 'reorganization' periods, as in 1929, 1944 and 1945. Today, the same is true.

6. Do you feel there is an important - or any true - split in the Party hierarchy. For example, Foster is reported aligned against Gates on how independent party should be. Is this window-dressing to try to fool everybody into thinking Reds are openly debating? Where does Dennis stand in this battle?

ANSWER:

It is well known that the Party leadership is presently split. One group, headed by William Z. Foster, national chariman, desires to continue the Party as a strong Marxist-Leninist organization along the general lines of its present composition. Another group, of which John Gates, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, is spokesman, has taken the position that for various reasons the Party has outlived its usefulness and should be dissolved. Gates advocates the establishment of a political action association.

Eugene Dennis, the present General Secretary of the Party, for a considerable time, appeared to be uncertain as to exactly what he desired. However, in recent months he was veered more towards Foster's position. In an article in the January, 1957, issue of "Political Affairs," Dennis urged that the Party be continued as a "strong Marxist-Leninist political party of the working class." He insisted on the importance of a "Marxist vanguard" and on the necessity of preserving the principle of democratic centralism. He further advocated that no further organizational changes be made which would destroy the Marxist-Leninist character of the Party.

ENCLOSURE
1 - 5 9 - 346

These differences will come to a head at the forthcoming national convention. They are genuine internal Party problems and not "window-dressing." Of course, we must never define communist debate in terms of the free, open discussions of democratic society. Communism is based on a bigoted discipline in which debate is concentrated on form rather than the substance. Regardless of the outcome of the convention, the Party will be the same creature of Soviet Russia, just as determined to destroy our way of life. We must never be fooled into believing that the true communist is becoming "freedom minded." Freedom and communism are diametrically opposed terms.

7. Do they agree with the assumption made by some that the Reds are so crushed that they are no longer a menace to this country? There definitely seems to be less of a scare - there is less fear and less attention - the Reds do appear in trouble. But is it or is it not less a menace to us? Why? (Either way)

ANSWER:

The communists in this country represent a serious menace to our national security. To think that they are crushed or obliterated, is to underestimate their destructive ability. In fact, that is exactly what the communists desire - that they be considered as respectable Americans, devoted to freedom and not a danger to our security. This is the essence of their deceit and dishonesty. Under this cover they seek to infiltrate noncommunist organizations, attain positions of power and thereby influence policy. The attitude that the communists are "no longer a menace," that "they are played out" is a direct assist to their evil intentions.

As indicated in a previous answer, the Communist Party is presently composed of hard-core, fanatical members, dedicated to destroying our way of life. We overlook their menace at our peril. Any discussions now occurring inside the Party as to policies and programs are being held with only one thought in mind - how can the Party best accomplish its objectives of a Soviet America.

8. How do FBI-Justice sum up their major moves against the Reds -- other words, what really did the trick - the arrests, the shift in public opinion, the Stalin upheaval and Hungary, the good sense of the American public, -- or all of these and others in combination?

ANSWER:

The FBI cannot, of course, speak for the Department of Justice. However, it must not be assumed - as the question does - that the Communist Party is practically defunct. The reasons for this opinion have been given previously. No single factor can be cited to explain the decline in communist membership and influence. The arrests under the Smith Act and related statutes; the influence of Congressional investigating committees; the increased vigilance of American public opinion; international events, as the Khrushchev attack on Stalinism, the brutality of Russia in Hungary - all these have contributed their share.

62-8[illegible]-346

9. What do they think of the Reds 'declaration of independence" -- a true attempt to be Tito-ist or merely an attempt to try to show they not foreign-dominated?

ANSWER:

Nothing would please the American communists more than to be considered "free agents" - that is, independent of Soviet Russia. However, regardless of their machinations, maneuvers and schemes they must be recognized as bitter enemies of our constitutional form of government. They have been trained in Leninist techniques of subversion, deceit and oppression. They may change their tactics, but their strategy remains the same - communist conquest. They are minions of Moscow.

This is today one of our dangers in dealing with communism. The American Communist Party desires to represent itself as "independent" - as thinking its own thoughts. Many words have been written in the communist press about the independence of the American Party from Russian direction. They endeavor to array themselves as "native sons, masters of their own fate. In this way they hope to ingratiate themselves to an unwary public.

The history of the communist movement belies such pretences. Communism today is the same old conspiracy. There has not been - nor will there be - a change of heart. Their tactics are to further the cause of communism, to exploit any noncommunist support and to destroy the very freedom they falsely espouse. We can expect a renewed attack by

ENCLOSURE
74-8-15-346

the communists against noncommunist groups with the hope of infiltration. Never has there been a time when vigilance has been more the order of the day.

10. Has the worsening of the Communist Party's position had any effect one way or the other on the SPY menace? Aren't they separate problems rather than distinctly related? Yes or no -- how? And why?

ANSWER:

FBI investigative experience has shown that the Russian espionage apparatus has time after time recruited members from within the Communist Party in this Nation. In fact, over the years American communism has served as a recruiting ground for Soviet espionage agents. These two subjects are indeed closely related.

The FBI, because of the pending character of espionage investigations, cannot comment on these cases. However, it should be borne in mind that the present membership of the Party, though small in number, is made up of hard-core communists. This is the type of individual who is the potential espionage recruit - the person who has been softened up by communist ideology and taught that communism is the end of all life. For this reason, the present weakening of the Communist Party is not expected to reduce the seriousness of the Russian spy menace. In this connection, it should be mentioned that Russian espionage always remains under the control of the Soviet bosses. Their agents, as in the case of Harry Gold, are often recruited from outside the Party.

100-5-11-346

11. Are there any Reds in such top posts as Hiss held or key ones as Fuchs and others managed to get? If no, isn't there always the possibility that someone could do so -- that there must be a continued guard against it?

ANSWER:

Because of the conspiratorial nature of communism, there is always the possibility of the Party secretly placing a member in key ranks of the Government, industry, labor unions, etc. Eternal vigilance must be the watchword. This means an unremitting fight against the communist evil wherever it is found.

The FBI knows of no communists in top Government positions similar to that held by Alger Hiss.

94-8-11-346

12. What are the latest totals on security risk dismissals from Government, and number of spies (as opposed to party leaders)

ANSWER:

The FBI does not maintain figures concerning the latest totals on security risk dismissals from the Government. This is the responsibility of the Civil Service Commission.

During the period July 1, 1955 to January 25, 1957, there were three arrests by the FBI for conspiracy to commit espionage. It should be noted that a true picture of FBI counter-intelligence operations in this field cannot be measured alone by the number of arrests or convictions. In many instances arrests might impede important surveillances, destroy valuable informants and otherwise injure valuable intelligence data.

94-8-2-346

13. What's situation today on Red infiltration or control of trade unions? Any figures as to number of Red-led, or Red-infiltrated unions, at peak and at present? Which unions?

ANSWERS:

As is well known, the Communist Party wielded considerable influence in a number of labor unions during World War II. After the conclusion of hostilities, however, American labor unions did a magnificent job in clearing out communists from their membership. At the present time, the Party is admittedly weak in the labor union field. In fact, this is an area in which the Party plans to give increased attention.

Years ago Lenin taught that communist infiltration into labor unions was a basic necessity for the Party. Lenin realized that unions represented a vital key in the life of any industrial nation. Hence, in his reasoning, communists strategically placed in unions would be able to wield an influence far out of proportion to their numbers. This is why the communists are always seeking a foothold in unions.

The following 11 unions were expelled by the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1949 and 1950 on charges of communist domination: (per the "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955," issued by the U. S. Department of Labor):

94-1-15346

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA)

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (IUMMSW)

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU)

American Communications Association (ACA)

International Fur and Leather Workers' Union of United States and Canada

United Office and Professional Workers of America

Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America

United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America

International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America

United Public Workers of America

National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards

This directory further reflects that only four of these, UERMWA, IUMMWS, ILWU, and ACA, remained as unions in 1955 and that their combined membership was about one-third of the 850,000 to 900,000 estimated for the 11 unions at the time of their expulsions. The other 7 unions either merged with other unions or became defunct.

It is noted that on July 28, 1955, the Attorney General filed a petition with the Subversive Activities Control Board seeking an order declaring the IUMMSW a communist-infiltrated union. On December 20, 1955, a similar petition was filed relative to the UERMWA. Hearings in these matters have not commenced to date.

14. Any figure today on suspected number of Red sympathizers which in 30's and 40's put at 500,000 to 600,000?

ANSWER:

As mentioned earlier, communists have claimed that for every Party member there are 10 others ready and willing to do the Party's work. This would mean, based on present membership, a total of almost 200,000 sympathizers and fellow travelers. These indeed represent a serious menace to our security.

15. What's convention expected to prove? What are they watching for and expecting? Anything sensational? or just an attempt to show they little-d "democrats" who shouldn't harm a flea?

The forthcoming national convention is a tremendously important affair for the Communist Party. As mentioned previously, the Party is trying to adjust itself to new conditions, both national and international. It has lost influence, power and membership. The task now, to Party leaders, is to adopt new policies, plans and programs to regain lost ground.

Among other things the convention must decide (as also mentioned earlier) whether the Party should remain a basic Marxist-Leninist party or be changed to a political action association. Other pertinent issues facing the convention include determining what path the Party should take in its goal to achieve socialism; how to recoup losses in trade unions; how to secure greater influence among Negroes and minority groups; and establishing more effective methods to influence youth. Most important, in addition, will be the problem of defining the relationship between the American Communist Party and the Soviet Union. Although the Party is an integral part of the Moscow conspiracy, the leaders will want to affirm in loud tones the "native" character of communism and that American Party leaders are not under Kremlin domination.

97-8-46-346

The convention, of course, since it is a publicly announced meeting, will be geared to secure as much favorable publicity as possible for the Party. Yet, underneath, the delegates will be wrestling with very serious and basic problems facing the American communist movement. Undoubtedly there will be tactical battles and conflicts, especially among the dominant personalities of William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis and John Gates. There may even be some incidents as to the selection of leaders.

Yet, no basic change in communist strategy will be made at all. The convention, to all intents and purposes, will be a mere puppet show, with communist minions going through their loops and turns, inevitably controlled by a communist discipline which leads directly to Moscow. Say what they will, these Communists are the same crafty, untrustworthy and deceitful apostles of class revolution. That is how the American people should greet their proclamations.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 2-7-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
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Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

For record purposes, I cleared the list of questions and answers we had prepared for the United Press with Mullen. Questions 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 were marked with a pencil check mark and I informed Helen Thomas of the UP that the answers to all questions marked with a pencil check mark were being furnished to them for information purposes and were not to be attributed to the FBI.

I asked her if she thoroughly understood because this was the only basis upon which we would give the material. She stated she thoroughly understood and thought it was reasonable and she will send the material to New York.

LBN:hpf
(3)

cc - Mr. Jones

RECORDED-61

INDEXED-61

94-8-95-347

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 7, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
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For record purposes only, Miss Helen Thomas of United Press inquired as to whether we knew anything about the British breaking a big new spy case as there was a rumor being circulated that [redacted] the FBI, had uncovered a spy ring and that [redacted] were to make an announcement.

b7D

Miss Thomas was informed that we knew nothing which could be of any assistance to her and that there was nothing [redacted] that had anything to do with any of the Bureau's recent espionage investigations which had been made public.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont

JJM:rm
(4)

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62-8-15-348

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: 4-23-57

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FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: LOUIS CASSELS
UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENT
ARTICLE ON "WORKING MOTHERS"
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

At 12:20 p.m. 4-23-57 Louis Cassels of United Press, who is very friendly to the Bureau, telephoned and Wick talked with him. He said he is writing a feature story on the fact that there are today some 6 1/2 million working mothers in the United States. Church, educational and other sources are being quoted as to the good or bad effect which this development may have upon juvenile delinquency. Actually, said Cassels, the figures show that more mothers are working today than at any time in our history including the war years. Cassels asked whether Mr. Hoover had made statements relating to this matter or had condemned the practice of mothers being employed rather than taking care of their children.

Wick told Cassels that Mr. Hoover had never made a direct statement condemning the fact that mothers find it necessary to work or, in fact, do work and, of course, he would not make such a statement. Cassels was referred, however, to the Director's article, "Challenge To Teachers," which appeared in "The New England Teacher," February, 1957, wherein the Director states that many children receive their sole social guidance in the school, are often the victims of parental neglect since perhaps both parents are working or are too absorbed in social pursuits to give the essential affection and guidance. Cassels said he would utilize this view of the Director in a feature pointing out the Director believes the fact one or more parents work is but one element in the problem of juvenile delinquency.

ACTION:

None. For record.

cc - Mr. Jones

REW:nl
(3)

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NOT RECORDED
176 APR 30 1957

EX-107

APR 25 1957

CRIME REC.

62 MAY 6 1957

ORIGINAL FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: May 15, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

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SUBJECT: WALTER S. PRIEST
UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENT
RECENTLY ASSIGNED TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

PURPOSE:

To summarize data in Bufiles regarding captioned individual per your request.

PREDICATION:

The Bureau has received a letter dated May 8, 1957, from SAC, San Juan, advising that Walter S. Priest, an employee of "El Mundo," a daily Spanish language newspaper in San Juan, has accepted a job with United Press as correspondent for territories. The SAC pointed out that Priest will be stationed a majority of the time in Washington and will undoubtedly have the occasion to contact the Bureau. He was furnished your name and the name of Inspector McGuire for reference in the event he had occasion to contact the Bureau on press matters.

SAC Carroll Doyle advises that he has known Priest for two years in connection with his work as reporter and co-Editor of "The Compass," a tri-weekly English language San Juan newspaper and as a reporter for the "World Journal," a daily English language newspaper. The SAC points out that Priest has been reliable in his contacts with his office and has given the Bureau favorable press in connection with releases. It is pointed out that he is expected to arrive in Washington May 13, 1957.

[redacted] b6

[redacted] b6 b7C

cc - Mr. Nichols

RGE:jh (4)

(over)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

An article by Priest which appeared in "El Mundo" on March 30, 1957, regarding friction between the Governor of the Virgin Islands and Leon A. Mawson, Acting Commissioner of Internal Security, was forwarded to the Bureau by SAC, San Juan, on April 1, 1957. (62-49208-39)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information in the event you desire to contact Priest by telephone inasmuch as San Juan indicated he should be in Washington by May 13.

I met him 5/14/57
He is apparently well-
disposed toward us.
JEH

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 8-12-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR ARTICLE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
LOUIS CASSELS - UNITED PRESS

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For record purposes at 10:00 a.m. 8-9-57, Louis Cassels of United Press telephoned. Cassels told Wick that the New York Office of United Press was getting up a feature on the New York juvenile crime situation which has been widely publicized in the press of late. Cassels wondered whether Mr. Hoover could do a short piece on what the community and the police, as distinguished from the home and the church, could do and are doing to combat juvenile delinquency. Cassels said he would want the article within the next two or three days since the issue is now "hot" if at all possible.

Wick explained the Director is absent from the office, his return is indefinite and it would not be possible. Cassels said he understood perfectly and would simply advise his New York Office of the Director's absence and that an article of this nature could not be prepared on such a short notice.

cc - Mr. Jones

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(3)

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memo. ndum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 7, 1957

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT:

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Bob Clover of United Press Photographs advised that his editors in New York had noted they did not have any really good recent photographs of the Director. They noted particularly the Karsh photograph which appeared on the front cover of This Week Magazine last week, and they had asked Clover to check into the possibilities of getting a brand new fresh photograph of the Director. Clover was advised that this was a bad period to try to work something in like this in view of the terrific number of commitments the Director has in connection with the almost 800 police officials currently here attending the refresher school and that it would be impossible to work anything out like this at the present time.

Clover asked that we keep this in mind and, if there is any opportunity in the near future of the Director's permitting United Press to come in and take several pictures of the Director for their files, they would appreciate having the opportunity of doing so.

cc - Mr. Holloman
cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:rm
(4)

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18 NOV 12 1957

64 NOV 18 1957

0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

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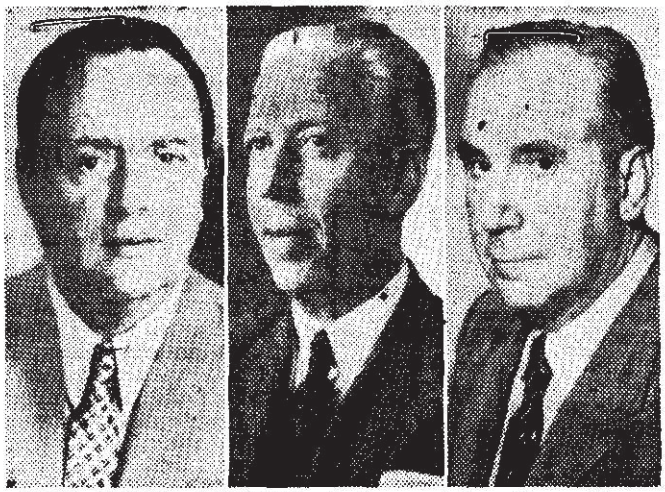

WIN CABOT MEDALS—Left to right: Rene Silva Espejo, of "El Mercurio," Santiago, Chile: Herbert Moses, of "O Globo," Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Harry W. Frantz, of the United Press.

Three Journalists Win 1957 Cabot Gold Medal

Three journalists in the Western Hemisphere have been named by Columbia University to receive the 1957 Maria Moore Cabot Medals for the "advancement of international friendship in the Americas."

They are Harry W. Frantz, sixty-five, special correspondent in the United Press foreign department, Washington; Herbert Moses, seventy-three, director and treasurer of "O Globo," Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Rene Silva Espejo, fifty-three, assistant editor of "El Mercurio," Santiago, Chile.

The annual prizes—gold medals for the journalists and silver plaques for their newspapers or associations—are the nineteenth to be awarded by Columbia.

With U. P. Since 1920

Mr. Frantz, a foreign correspondent since 1915, has been with The United Press since 1920. Among the stories he covered were Trujillo's seizure of power in the Dominican Republic in 1930, President-elect Herbert Hoover's good-will cruise to South America in 1928 and General of the Armies John J. Pershing's 1925 trip to Arica, Chile, for the Tacna-Arica Plebscite.

Mr. Moses, a lawyer, founded his first newspaper, "O Estudante," in 1898. He has been a director of "O Globo" since 1924 and in 1931 became president of the Brazilian Press Association.

Was an Under Secretary

Before becoming a journalist Silva served the ministries of interior and education in Chile, attaining the rank of Under Secretary of Education in 1931. He was editor of "El Imparcial" and became assistant editor of "El Mercurio" in 1952. He is an officer of the National Agricultural Society.

The Cabot Prizes will be awarded by Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia, at a convencation at 9 p. m. Thursday in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library, 116th St. and Broadway. A silver Cabot plaque will ~~also be awarded~~ to the Inter American Press Association.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

OCT 22 1957
Date

SAC, Charlotte

November 25, 1957

Director, FBI

PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTER

Reurlet 11-19-57.

Attached is material which you may make available to Mr. Richard W. Hatch, United Press Representative at Charlotte, North Carolina, for use in the preparation of his proposed feature article on recognition of wanted persons.

Enclosures (3)
Visual Observation and Mental Retention Abilities of FBI Agents.
Artist's Drawing and a Wax Dummy Identify a Robber.
Personal Descriptions

NOTE: Nothing identifiable in Bufiles regarding Hatch.

ULG:mrh

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MAIL ROOM

November 25, 1957

VISUAL OBSERVATION
AND MENTAL RETENTION ABILITIES
OF FBI AGENTS

A Special Agent of the FBI just newly arrived in a Northern city from his first office of assignment proved his power of observation on one of his first cases. Assigned the case of a probation violator and armed with a good description and picture of the wanted person, the Agent started out. He had traveled only four blocks from the FBI garage when, while stopping for a red light, he saw an individual who strongly resembled the probation violator standing on the curb of one of the city's busiest intersections. Despite the heavy traffic, the Agent quickly succeeded in parking his car. Noting a policeman standing on the corner, he explained his mission; and together they approached the suspect. As they neared the suspect, the Agent said, "Hello, Steve." The probation violator recognized and accepted the situation. "You must be from the FBI," he said. "Let's go." [redacted] b6 b7C
#76-1842; FBI Notes, 11-52)

****

In his off-duty hours, an FBI Agent assigned to a Southern Field Office accompanied his wife and two children to the grocery store.

See letter to SAC, Charlotte dated 11-25-57 regarding Public Relations Matter.

ULG:jcs
(6)

MAIL ROOM

Page 15 354

While his wife shopped, the Agent mounted one of the children on a rocking horse and waited patiently with the other youngster.

Glancing through the store window, the Agent caught a fleeting glimpse of a passer-by whom he believed to be identical with a fugitive being sought by the FBI. He had seen the fugitive's photograph on one occasion and had committed certain of his features to memory. This was his only acquaintance with the man.

Quickly placing the children in the care of their mother, the Agent rushed from the store and enlisted the assistance of officers in a police patrol car parked nearby. Upon being confronted, the fugitive denied that he was identical with the wanted man.

The Agent invited the man to accompany him to the local FBI Office where it was determined that tattoos on his body were identical with those borne by the fugitive. When the similarity in the tattoos was pointed out to him, the suspect promptly admitted that he was the wanted man.

****

A friendly chat, an FBI Agent's memory, and a fingerprint examination combined to solve a local case involving the robbery and pistol-whipping of a restaurant proprietor in a Northeastern city.

During May, 1953, a customer suddenly attacked a restaurant proprietor with a gun, pistol-whipped him and fled with $3,000. The robber

was unknown to the victim, and the strongest clue to his identity was an artist's drawing of the assailant made from a description given by witnesses.

Several weeks later during a casual conversation with an FBI Agent, a local detective mentioned the case and exhibited the artist's drawing. Immediately noticing that the picture strongly resembled a man who had been involved in a Federal case he had handled some three years previously, the Agent's good memory turned up a logical suspect.

Following the robbery, local officers had obtained four latent fingerprints from a beer bottle handled by the robber. A comparison in the FBI Identification Division at Washington, D. C., determined that two of the latent prints were positively identical with the known prints of the suspect whose name had been furnished by the Agent. The man was subsequently brought to trial and convicted.

What had started out as a friendly chat between an FBI Agent and a detective turned into a cooperative investigative effort which ended in the successful conclusion of a difficult case.

(FBI Notes, 3-54; #32-23262)

****

On July 30, 1954, an Identification Order was issued carrying descriptive data, photographs and fingerprints of George Patrick McKinney and reflecting that a Federal complaint had been filed at Los Angeles, California, on January 9, 1952, charging McKinney with unlawfully fleeing from California to avoid prosecution for burglary. More than 125,000 copies of this "I. O." were distributed and began to appear in all parts of the Nation.

In New York City, a messenger routinely deposited one of them in the workbox of a Special Agent assigned to the FBI Office there. As the Agent checked the card, certain features of McKinney's description suddenly caught a foothold in his memory. The Agent had been participating in an investigation of a local bank robbery. On August 18, 1953, a lone bandit had kidnaped the bank manager and forced him to drive to the bank and open the vault. The robber fled with approximately $190,000.

The Agent noted that the "I.O.'s" description of McKinney was similar to witnesses' descriptions of the bank bandit. In addition, the "I.O." reflected that McKinney had been employed as a bank clerk.

In the bank robbery investigation, a latent fingerprint of undetermined origin had been found inside the bank manager's car. The Agent, although aware that McKinney's criminal record of petty theft and passing fictitious checks did not tally with a bank robber's role, decided to check his suspicion. He compared the latent print with prints on the "I.O." and determined that one of McKinney's prints was very similar to the latent fingerprint. An immediate examination by experts in the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI's Identification Division at Washington, D. C., verified that the latent fingerprint on the bank manager's car belonged to McKinney. Following this verification, witnesses to the robbery were shown McKinney's photograph; and he was identified as the bank bandit. As a result, a Federal complaint was filed at New York charging McKinney with bank robbery.

Meanwhile, more than a thousand miles away, another copy of the Identification Order had received careful scrutiny by a woman visiting a Post Office in Arlington, Florida. On the same day witnesses in New York were identifying McKinney's photograph, Agents of the FBI's Miami Office were investigating the woman's report that a man who resembled the fugitive was associated with an automobile agency in Jacksonville, Florida.

Investigation revealed that the suspect was no longer with the auto agency, but Agents soon traced him to a medical center in Jacksonville. Although using the name Wade Patrick Johnson, the man proved to be McKinney, and Agents arrested him as he reported for work on a new job.
(FBI Notes, 9-54; #91-7141)

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An FBI Agent's memory for small details was instrumental in bringing another bank robber to justice. Among other things which came to light during the investigation of the activities of this bank robber were the facts that the fugitive was known to be a continual whiskey drinker and that lemon juice and a well-known brand of soft drink were his favorite "mixers." The fugitive, accompanied by a girl friend, moved continually about the United States by auto, plane and train, successfully eluding investigating officers who, while getting close to the elusive couple several times, suddenly found the trail growing cold.

Subsequently, during a routine check of hotels, FBI Agents found that the description of a couple registered at a well-known Indianapolis hotel appeared to be similar to that of the fugitives. The main exception was

the color of their hair. While the Agents were conversing with the hotel clerk in an effort to identify the pair from photographs, the suspected couple telephoned to request that whiskey, lemons, and the fugitive's favorite brand of soft drink be sent to their room.

Because FBI Agents had learned the suspect's favorite brand of "mixer" and, more important, had remembered this seemingly unimportant bit of information, a bank robber now is serving a 40-year sentence at the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz Island, California.

****

During a vacation trip in August, 1950, an FBI Agent and his wife stopped at a cafe in Nevada for dinner. While being served, the observant Agent noticed that the waitress had two small, pale blue tattoos about the size of a silver dollar on each of her outer forearms. Thinking that his wife had never seen a woman with tattoos, the Agent called her attention to the tattoos and then put the incident out of his mind.

The following month, the Agent was preparing to board a train with a fellow Agent. En route to the depot, one of the men purchased a magazine. After thumbing through it idly, he made the casual observation that it carried an article about a tattooed man. The other Agent mentioned that a few weeks earlier he had observed tattoos on the arms of a waitress in Nevada.

Early the next afternoon, the second Agent, in conversation with police officers in Reno, Nevada, learned that the beaten body of an unidentified woman had been found in the Truckee River. Detectives mentioned that the murdered woman had tattoos on her arms. Recalling his conversation of the previous evening, the Agent promptly informed the detective that his fellow Agent had mentioned seeing a woman with similar tattoos.

Although the first FBI Agent was not able to make a positive identification of the body because of the condition of the face and the lapse of time, the general description and the tattoos on each forearm of the body were so similar to those of the waitress in question that officers in charge of the investigation decided to pursue that angle.

As a result, several positive identifications by other persons resulted. Within six hours after the discovery of the body, the dead woman's husband was taken into custody and charged with the murder. He subsequently was sentenced to serve from 10 years to life imprisonment.

("Tattoo Aids in Identifying Murder Victim." LEB, 11-51)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11/19/57

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTER

Mr. RICHARD W. HATCH, who is the representative for United Press, Charlotte, N. C., has indicated he desires to write a feature story for the North Carolina area on recognition of wanted persons. Mr. HATCH feels that this story would have particular significance at this time due to the great interest which has been created in connection with the murder of two North Carolina Highway Patrolmen on 11/5/57.

Mr. HATCH has requested if there is any material available concerning portrait parle he be furnished same for use in his story.

(2) - Bureau
1 - Charlotte

LHE:WH
(3)

RECORDED - 56

INDEXED-56

354

8 NOV 29 1957

EX 109

November 26, 1957

PERSONAL

Miss Helen A. Thomas
United Press Associations
714 National Press Building
1346 F Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Thomas:

I did want to drop you this personal note to let you know how much my associates and I appreciate the splendid article which you prepared concerning the 25th Anniversary of the FBI Laboratory.

We were particularly pleased that you pointed up some of the high lights made in the advancement of scientific examinations by our Laboratory, and we are grateful for your interest in reporting on this important phase of our work. It was a pleasure to cooperate in this matter, and I hope you will feel free to call upon us in the future whenever we can be of assistance.

MAILED 4
NOV 26 1957
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED-32

INDEXED - 32

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cc - Mr. McGuire

NOTE: Miss Thomas is a reporter with the United Press and covers the Department of Justice. This information was furnished to all the wire services and Miss Thomas is the author of the stories appearing in the Washington Star, 11-25-57, and the New York Times of 11-24-57.

CBF:pwl (4)

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MAIL ROOM

67 DEC 19 1957

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FBI Crime Laboratory Marks 25th Busy Year

When J. Edgar Hoover established the FBI's crime laboratory here 25 years ago this week, he set into motion one of his sayings, "to catch a criminal, you must know more than the criminal knows."

Today, on the topmost floor of the Justice Department Building the FBI crime laboratory has a huge staff of scientific personnel who work with more than a million dollars worth of technical gadgets. After a quarter of a century of total war against crime, these anonymous craftsmen are well ahead of the criminals.

At the start, it was little more than one man with a microscope. Today Mr. Hoover's specialists use every available technique to expose the "perfect crime" or the "infallible plot" of espionage agents, saboteurs, murderers, rapists, burglars and racketeers.

Trace Slim Clues

The exposure comes under the probing eye of the microscope, the cold calculations of cryptanalysis, which breaks codes, and by the brilliant light of the spectograph, which uses high heat to break down a scrap of evidence into essential elements and so provide another link in a chain.

In the tracing of slim clues, the laboratory maintains some odd items, as:

The Hair and Fibre File, which contains specimen hairs from every kind of animal, from the agouti to the zebra, and representative fibres from the oldest type known to man to the most recent synthetic.

The Typewriter Standards File, which can translate a couple of typed words into the exact make and year of manufacture of the machine used and the range of serial numbers into which it falls.

The Watermark File, which identifies the manufacturer of a given kind of paper; the Automotive Paint File, most valuable in hit-and-run cases, which contains samples of all paints usable on automobiles; the Blood File to determine the origin of bloodstains; the Firearms Collection which identifies the weapon on the basis of a single bullet.

The laboratory's national Fraudulent Check File is credited by the FBI with trapping hundreds of bad-check artists. It contains more than 60,000 samples of the handiwork of the more professional check-passers.

Aids the Innocent

The FBI frequently notes that the laboratory's facilities are constantly being used to free the innocent as well as to convict the guilty.

In one such case, the quarreling married life of a couple came to an end with the husband found dead of a pistol wound in their bedroom. The hysterical wife told police she was in the kitchen when she heard a shot, and that was all she knew about it.

However, the pistol was found in the adjoining dining room and the wife was charged with murder.

Before her trial, the FBI was asked to look over the evidence. Painstaking examination of the home disclosed a nick on the floor of the bedroom and other evidence that the husband in a fit of anger had thrown the pistol to the floor where it discharged on impact, fatally wounding him, and then skidded into the next room.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 11-25-57

94-8-9-355
ENCLOSURE

F.B.I. LABORATORY ON JOB 25 YEARS

From 1,000 in 1932, It Has Increased Examinations to 160,643 in 1956

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UP) —Scientific sleuthing will pass a milestone this week-end when the Federal Bureau of Investigation laboratory marks its twenty-fifth anniversary.

The laboratory was set up by J. Edgar Hoover on the principal that "to catch a criminal you must know more than the criminal knows."

The laboratory started with one man and a microscope. Today it has a staff of scientific specialists and a million dollars worth of instruments.

It handled fewer than 1,000 cases the first year; last year, it made 160,643 examinations.

Espionage agents, saboteurs, murderers, rapists, burglars and racketeers have had their plots and deeds exposed by the probing eye of the microscope.

Secrets Are Decoded

They also have been put out of business by cryptanalysis—the breaking of their secret codes—and by the brilliant light of the spectrograph, an instrument that burns particles of evidence, thus throwing off bands of light and color that can be photographed.

On the other side of the ledger, Mr. Hoover pointed out that the "frightening shadow of guilt" had been removed from countless innocent persons whose freedom or lives depended upon what a chip of paint, a document or a heel print would reveal to the expert eyes of laboratory technicians.

These agents are dedicated to one principle: Reporting the facts whether they acquit or convict, Mr. Hoover said.

F. B. I. officials cited the Weinberger case as an example of the agency's relentless tracking techniques. The kidnapper-murderer of 33-day-old Peter Weinberger was caught after agents had compared his handwritten ransom notes against almost two million public records.

In this way, Angelo John Lamarca was convicted as the kidnapper. Pending final appeals, Lamarca is now in the death house at Sing Sing.

The F. B. I. planned no special ceremony for the laboratory's anniversary. It will be just another day on the seventh floor of the Justice Department building where the laboratory is situated.

A garish light in the spectrographic unit may help one examiner determine what kind of a car was involved in a hit-and-run case in the East; a button may reveal that a murder suspect was at the scene of a crime in the South, and a stain on a Western rapist's shirt may make a lie out of his assertion that it is animal blood.

Wide Reference Files

Besides developing delicate instruments to detect crime, the laboratory experts also have set up elaborate reference files.

For example, the hair and fiber file contains specimen hairs from animals ranging from the agouti to the zebra and representative fibers from the oldest type known to man to the most recent of synthetic fibers. These collections have proved invaluable in countless investigations.

The criminal who thinks he is confusing handwriting experts by typing his message to distraught parents of a kidnapped victim has failed to reckon with the typewriter standards file.

A comparison of his note with this file reveals not only the make of the typewriter used but also its year of manufacture and the range of its serial numbers.

The watermark file helps to determine the manufacturers of certain kinds of papers. The automotive paint file ferrets out the makes and models of cars involved in hit-and-run cases. The collection of blood sera makes it possible to determine the origin of blood stains. And the firearms collection helps to identify a murder weapon.

NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
November 24, 1957

355

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 11/25/57

FROM : G. A. Nease

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SUBJECT: HELEN THOMAS
UNITED PRESS
ARTICLE RE WOMEN IN THE FBI

For some time Helen Thomas of United Press has kidded Mr. McGuire about the FBI really having women Special Agents but never wanting to admit it. Mr. McGuire has led her on in a humorous vein and has told her that if she really wants to write about some of our women's activities we would dig up the material.

Simultaneously, SA Charles Moore of Crime Records suggested that since we had an article on what its like to be an FBI agent which has been very successful in answering inquiries concerning the Bureau by distributing reprints of it from "Changing Times," the Kiplinger magazine, July, 1955, the source of the original article, that a similar story might be written on what it is like for a woman to work in the FBI.

On Friday, 11/22/57, while talking to Miss Thomas on another matter, she facetiously ~~remarked~~ ASKED if the FBI women agents had been busy in the last few days in view of the apprehensions the Bureau had made. McGuire suggested that the way to really find this out would be to do a little piece on what it is like for a woman to work in the FBI. Miss Thomas expressed immediate interest. McGuire told her of the assignment we had in an important German espionage case where one of our women employees worked in a doll shop on Madison Avenue, New York, [redacted] Mention was made of the assignment of a stenographer used as a decoy in the Betty Grable extortion case. Mention was made also of the use of women employees on surveillances out in public parks, restaurants, subways, movie houses and the like, where they form part of a background and serve as a cover for agents on the surveillances.

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b7C

RECORDED - 71
INDEXED - 71

356

Miss Thomas was very interested and asked if we could get the material together along this line sometime this week when she will be free to work on it. McGuire told her we would be glad to do so. Accordingly, we will prepare appropriate background material along with data regarding job opportunities in the FBI around which anecdotal material can be used in building up a pretty good story.

DEC 13 1957

JJM:hpf
(3)

cc - Mr. Jones

CR - TYPED

6 [illegible] FILE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: November 29, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

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SUBJECT: HELEN THOMAS
UNITED PRESS
ARTICLE RE WOMEN IN THE FBI

Re Mr. Nease to Mr. Tolson memo dated November 25, 1957, advising that background material would be prepared for Helen Thomas of the United Press re job opportunities for women in the FBI. Thomas will use this data for a story.

You will recall Mr. McGuire discussed this with Thomas and that SA Charles E. Moore of Crime Records Section suggested that an article on Women in the FBI could be very helpful in answering inquiries from the public.

Attached is a brief memo re women in the FBI plus specific examples where they have performed outstanding service. Attached also are the following reprints which should prove helpful: "Facts about a Career in the FBI;" "Jobs for Women in the FBI;" clerical and laboratory aide job sheets.

INDEXED - 61
RECORDED - 61

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RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached data be given to Thomas.

62 DEC 16 1957

Enclosures

cc - Mr. McGuire, with copy of enclosures.

ENCLOSURE

CRIME REC.

Attached data approved by A. H. Belmont, Adm. Div. given to Miss Thomas 12-2-57. She will keep with it.

12-2-57

HEH:ief
(7)

55 DEC 23 1957

November 29, 1957

WOMEN IN THE FBI

The rigorous and hazardous duties of the Special Agents of the FBI have made it impossible for the FBI to create any positions for female Special Agents. In spite of this, thousands of letters are received from women who want to become Agents, to conduct investigations in the field and carry firearms like the male FBI Agents. Regretfully, the FBI informs each inquirer that it does not contemplate appointing female Special Agents. It does offer numerous jobs for women in a wide variety of positions other than that of Special Agent.

The public is familiar with the work of the men of the FBI, but it is not generally known that the work of the Special Agents of the FBI would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, without the excellent work of the thousands of female FBI employees who do the more unglamorous or routine behind-the-scenes jobs which are essential to the successful carrying on of the FBI's work. As of September 30, 1957, 5,332 of the 13,975 employees of the FBI were women engaged in such varied positions as secretaries, stenographers, messengers, translators, typists, clerks, teletype and switchboard operators, fingerprint classifiers and laboratory aides. Their services are a vital cog in the operations of the FBI. Through their teamwork, the obligations of the FBI may be discharged with dispatch and thoroughness.

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MAIL ROOM ☐

94-8-95-357
ENCLOSURE

Many women have chosen the FBI as a career. Every effort is made to make employment attractive to the career-minded woman employee. Also every consideration is given to the families of present and former employees when positions become available and the applicants possess the necessary qualifications for the position being sought. Several widows of former Agents have been employed in various capacities, and the widow of a Special Agent killed by criminal gunfire is currently serving in a very responsible capacity in one of the West Coast offices. These loved ones of departed FBI employees have shown a devotion to duty which has set an inspiring example to their fellow workers.

(Mabel Ramsey, widow of SA William R. Ramsey, Jr., killed on 5/3/35, who is now in the San Francisco Office.)

Specific examples of the extremely important role played by women employees in the FBI are given on the following pages. In addition there have been numerous instances where female employees have accompanied Agents on surveillances and have formed part of the background.

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MAIL ROOM

The fingerprints on file in the Identification Division are divided into two groups--criminal and civil--and these prints are analyzed, classified and filed, in such a manner as to permit the Identification Division within minutes after arrival of a new print, to determine whether there is a similar print on file. The importance of the work performed by the women employees of the Identification Division may be seen by the following example. A West Coast police department submitted, by wire photo, the fingerprints of an unknown woman who had been found murdered. The prints were difficult to classify as the ridges were not distinct. However, a woman employee of the FBI, skilled in fingerprint classification work, was able to classify the prints, despite the deficiency of the ridges, and to identify the murdered woman. Three prints, two civil and one criminal, of the victim were located. A wire was immediately transmitted to the submitting agency, advising of the identity of the murdered woman. The police department had fingerprinted the victim in the morning and had received the FBI's answer the same afternoon!

(Bur Employee [redacted]

HEH:gaw

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While the girls dressed in their Laboratory smocks work in complete anonymity, by their faithful and invaluable services, they make possible the capture of many dangerous fugitives and render precarious the position of the evildoer everywhere.

An example of the type of work performed by women in the FBI Laboratory is shown in an extortion case. A letter of a threatening nature was received in the FBI Laboratory for examination. The letter, which was handwritten and contained the name of an individual who might possibly be a suspect, was carefully examined. A woman Laboratory aide analyzed the physical characteristics of the paper, that is, the type, shape, weight, and design, and assisted in searching the handwriting through the Anonymous Letter File and against the signatures appearing on some 25 fingerprint cards in the FBI Identification Division signed by individuals bearing the same name as the possible suspect. However, no identification was effected. Later, the Laboratory determined, after comparing samples of handwriting of the suspect obtained by FBI Agents, that the suspect did write the extortion letter. This individual was located and confessed to sending the threatening communication. [redacted] employee)

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In still another type of case, young women in the FBI Laboratory have assisted in examinations of evidence in hit-and-run cases. In one case, for example, bits of matter which appeared to resemble hair and flesh were forwarded to the Laboratory for examination. Women employees of the Laboratory assisted in the examination of this evidence and the driver of the hit-and-run car was subsequently sentenced to prison.

On many occasions clerical and stenographic employees of the FBI render unusual assistance in FBI investigations--frequently making contributions which have been beyond the requirements of their positions. For example, a female clerk in the Files Section at FBI Headquarters, while sorting through some "Wanted Notices," came across a picture which looked familiar. After studying the picture carefully, she recalled where she had seen the man. He was working at a local soda fountain. She reported the matter to an FBI Agent who confirmed her identification and the fugitive was arrested.

(32-27252-3 and 67-232412-11)

Recently, one of the female communications employees in a Midwest Office of the FBI helped to solve a crime without moving from her post. Two Agents walked past her desk with a man whom they had arrested for impersonating an officer of the United States Air Force. The switchboard operator observed that this impersonator had a twitch in his right eye. In connection with her official duties, the girl employee had learned that a man in military officer's uniform who had a twitch in his right eye was reported to have stolen a $169 camera from a camera shop. She told an Agent of her suspicions, and a search of the apartment of the man who had been arrested for impersonating an Air Force officer led to the recovery of the camera.

[redacted] Investigator 5/52)

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A woman Bureau Radio Dispatcher in a Midwest FBI Office rendered valuable assistance in connection with an accident which occurred on an ice-covered highway. This girl was at her post as usual when she received a car radio call from an Agent assigned to that office. He reported that he had just witnessed an accident in which the driver of the wrecked car was badly injured. The radio operator contacted the local fire department, reporting the accident, and within a matter of minutes an ambulance had arrived at the scene and the victim was taken to the hospital.

[redacted]-Investigator, 5/55)

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In another instance, an alert stenographer's amazing memory helped to solve a case. An FBI Agent dictated to her the description of a man sought for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948. Although the names were different, the stenographer recalled that the description of the Selective Service Act violator was similar to that of a person who had been convicted of stealing goods from an interstate shipment whose description had been included in a report which had been dictated to her nine days previously. The stenographer confirmed her suspicions by closely comparing the two descriptions, and the man who had been convicted of stealing from interstate shipment admitted he was the same person being sought by the FBI as a violator of the Selective Service Act. (67-443079-24)

Attached is a write-up of the famous Betty Grable Extortion Case. Note that on page 3, paragraph 4, reference is made to a shiny blue sedan approaching the subject in this case. This car was driven by a female clerk of the Los Angeles Office who acted as a decoy. She made a vital contribution because all the extensive precautions taken would have been for naught had the subject been forewarned and not picked up the package. (The clerk was [redacted] of the Los Angeles Office. 9-10233-19, pp 7 and 15)

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Attached is a write-up of the extortion case involving John Harvey Wiggins. In this case, the woman posing as the victim, Mrs. Weinberger, was the wife of an Agent of the Charlotte Office. A secretary in the Charlotte Office assisted in the coverage of the supposed victim. She was able to contact the victim discreetly while the victim was carrying out the extortionist's instructions and relay these instructions to the covering Agents. The services performed by both the Agent's wife and the secretary were without doubt in the highest standards of law enforcement and were carried out at great personal risk.

(The wife of the Agent was [redacted] and the secretary [redacted] 9-30629-32)

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A clerk of our Miami Office was at her desk reviewing files recently when she saw the photo of a fugitive wanted for violating the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute. She immediately remembered that she had seen the man before -- parking cars at the Robin Hood Inn. After promptly notifying the Special Agent in Charge of our Miami Office, Agents were able to apprehend the fugitive.

[redacted] Investigator, September, 1954, p. 22)

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MAIL ROOM ☐

In October, 1953, a clerk of our San Francisco Office was handling the administrative opening of a new case involving an individual wanted for crime on a government reservation. Because the subject was serving time in the brig at San Diego, a detainer was placed against his release.

In January, 1954, this clerk was attending church when she saw the subject of the above mentioned case. She remembered him and when she returned to work the next day she checked his file noting that he was still wanted by the FBI. This was brought to an Agent's attention. The San Diego Office determined that apparently the detainer had been overlooked when the man had been released from the brig and, as a result, he was back on active duty. The fugitive was then apprehended and turned over to the United States Marshal.

[redacted] clerk, Investigator, June, 1954, p. 35)

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MAIL ROOM ☐

A specific example of individual initiative displayed by FBI women employees occurred recently when two stenographers of a midwestern office were en route home in the evening after having worked late. While boarding public transportation, they recognized an important subject of an FBI investigation whose current location was unknown. They discreetly surveilled him to a local hotel where one of the stenographers was able to call the office. Agent personnel joined them shortly thereafter and the girls continued on the surveillance forming part of the cover until it was successfully concluded. (The subject was [redacted] Smith Act subject of the Indianapolis Office who was observed by steno [redacted] and [redacted] in Chicago. 67-472691-16 and 67-433233-72)

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MAIL ROOM

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 19, 1957

FROM : G. A. Nease

Tolson
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SUBJECT: WHIMSICAL CHRISTMAS ITEM FOR UNITED PRESS

Special Agent Charles E. Moore of the Crime Records Section in checking aliases of Top Ten Fugitive Frederick J. Tenuto noted he was known as "The Angel." Moore got to checking then on other nicknames in view of the Christmas Season and came up with a number of references to "Scrooge," "Santa Claus," "St. Nick," "Silent Night," "North Pole," et cetera.

Helen Thomas of United Press told Mr. McGuire she was looking for something seasonal and light for use this weekend prior to her going home for Christmas. The attached material based on records we have in our nickname file fits the bill; accordingly, Mr. McGuire has given Miss Thomas the material. She will undoubtedly rewrite it in her own style and has expressed enthusiasm in having an opportunity to do a light little story like this.

cc - Mr. Jones
cc - Mr. Trotter

JJM:rm
(4)

Enclosure

She used it - article appeared in Washington Post

358

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

15 JAN 13 1958

EX-135

7 6 JAN 17 1958

December 19, 1957

It probably will shock no one to learn during the Christmas Season that "Scrooge" has a record with the FBI.

In fact, three "Scrooges" have their fingerprints on file with the FBI.

But who would think that the FBI would have the fingerprints of 25 "Santa Clauses," 8 "Santas" and one "St. Nick"?

Happily, however, none of these is the real Santa Claus. These are names found in the FBI's nickname or "monicker" file and are names which have been used by criminals whose fingerprints have been sent in to the FBI.

Two of the "Scrooges" have been arrested for disorderly conduct, and one of these two chose a time four days before Christmas to wind up in jail. The third was arrested for investigation of murder.

The "Santa Clauses" have been arrested for crimes ranging from theft and forgery to imbibing too freely before driving a vehicle in Washington, D. C. Records show, incidentally, that the vehicle was a car and not a sleigh.

Another "Santa Claus" was once arrested two days before Christmas, not because he was in the spirit of things but because he was illegally dispensing alcoholic spirits.

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JJM:rm (5)

MAIL ROOM

94-8-15-358

The file also contains one "Reindeer," which could cause Santa some transportation problems, and 55 "Angels." One, "The Angel," has had his wings singed and definitely is not blowing his trumpet these days lest he be clipped. He is Frederick J. Tenuto, one of the FBI's Top Ten Fugitives.

One person has used the name "Santa Claus Whiskers," another is known as "Christmas Slim," and there are 17 with the nickname "Christmas."

There's only one "Silent Night," however, and he went to jail because he was far from silent.

Others with nicknames perhaps reminiscent of the Holiday Season are: "Cake Eater," "Kewpie Doll," "Peaceful Henry," "High Ball Lill," "Sweet Cakes," "Whoop Em Up Willie," "Cold Turkey," "Chicken Stealing Shorty," "Cream Puffs" and "North Pole."

And then there's the fellow who might have acquired his name from a batch of eggnog.

His nickname?

"Bad Eggs."

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 1/16/58

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT: United Press

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 5:55 p. m. tonight Helen Thomas of United Press inquired of Mr. McGuire as to the names, full identity and purpose of the trip taken by the 2 FBI agents referred to in the report from Amman, Jordan, which moved at 4:58 p. m. tonight on the Washington City News Ticker to the effect that 2 FBI agents from the United States were guarding King Hussein at his own request. A copy of the item is attached.

Release per CIA

Miss Thomas was advised that the FBI did not have any Special Agents in Jordan and it was suggested she direct her inquiry to the State Department. Supervisor Roach of the Domestic Intelligence Division advised that it could conceivably be that CIA, the State Department itself, or military representatives from CIC may be involved in the story as reported.

JJM:hpf
(5)
Enclosure
cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Jones

Enclosure Separated hpf

RECORDED - 23
INDEXED - 23
EX-131

94-[illegible]-359

JAN 24 1958

930987

per oga ltr. dtd. 11-27-01 sp4 bja/pm 3-1-02

CRIME REC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 13, 1958

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Mr. McGuire thought the Director and you might be interested in the reaction of Jimmy Donovan of United Press to the Director's book. Donovan, some years ago, covered the FBI and the Justice Department for United Press and has always been very friendly. Donovan stated he thought the Director's book was one of the finest treatises he had ever seen on the subject matter and he thought the reviews which had been written on it, with the exception of the New York Times, had been excellent.

Mr. McGuire inquired as to whether he knew Leslie Hanscom, doing book reviews for the New York World Telegram-Sun. Donovan stated he had never heard of him but, as is well known in the publishing field, the Scripps-Howard papers have a penchant for being caught out on a limb.

[redacted] b6

Donovan then went back to the book, advising that he felt this was the type of analysis of communism which would be paying dividends for many years as it more properly should work its way into public libraries and school libraries where youngsters and students coming up for the next generation would have a basic document to refer to instead of the gobbledygook which has been written in such a confusing manner by other people over the years on the subject matter.

Donovan thought Lyle Wilson's book review was excellent, and he was advised we thought so too and the Director had so expressed himself in a personal note to Wilson.

EX-128 REC- 93 94-1-360

While talking to Luther Huston on another matter, Mr. McGuire asked Huston if he had ever heard of Leslie Hanscom. Luther stated he thought he knew most of the New York writers but Hanscom, judging by his review in the New York World Telegram-Sun, was probably some rookie pitcher being

cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:rm
(3)

CRIME REC.

65 MAR 20 1958

tried out by the paper and did not sound like big league stuff to him.

SAC Powers had advised that New York indices have nothing at all on Leslie Hanscom and that he would try to discreetly get a line on him.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 4/10/58

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Lyle Wilson called today. He stated that Bill Eberhardt of the United Press staff now assigned to Canada is in town presently on vacation. He stated that Eberhardt has with him his 12-year old son who was born in the Pacific Northwest and has spent his entire life out of the United States in Canada and Hawaii. Eberhardt is attempting to get him indoctrinated to life in the United States and up to the present time the young man is rather unenthusiastic about it. Mr. Wilson stated that he wants to visit the FBI and that he, Wilson, and the youngster's father feel that if he would be permitted to fire the submachine gun it will do much to indoctrinate the young man. Wilson stated he would appreciate it if we could take care of Mr. Eberhardt and the youngster tomorrow.

I told him that we would be very happy to have them come in for a tour and that they should call at the Director's reception room. They will be here at 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning and an agent will be assigned to conduct them through the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

We have not been firing the submachine gun on the range for the past several weeks; however, in this instance it is believed that an exception should be made and that the young man be given an opportunity to fire the gun. Unless advised to the contrary this will be done.

GAN:hpf
(4)

cc - Mr. Jones
cc - Mr. Morgan

REC-91 4-8-25-361

APR 16 1958

EX-135

50 APR 23 1958

CRIME REC.

UNRECORDED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 20, 1958

FROM : G. A. Nease

Tolson
Boardman
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Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: RHONIE DAVID RHONEMUS
TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES PROGRAM

With respect to the Associated Press story in today's Star, datelined in Chicago, March 20, and captioned "One of FBI's Top 10 Seized," the Director has inquired: "Who gave this out?"

The fact of the matter is that we did not actually give it out as such, but we were obligated to International News Service, United Press and Associated Press to advise them that Rhonemus had been apprehended in Chicago for the reason that the background data on Rhonemus, who was to be released on the Ten Most Wanted list this afternoon, had been given, on Wednesday afternoon, March 19, 1958, to the wire services for release to their clients Thursday, March 20, p.m. *

In short, it was inevitable that the wire services knew of our plans to place Rhonemus on the Ten Most Wanted list because they had the material in hand prior to the apprehension preparatory to placing him on the list. We did, of course, wish to stop his addition to the list since he was apprehended and, consequently, were under obligation to advise Associated Press, United Press and International News Service of such apprehension.

As reported in a previous memorandum today, Messrs. DeLoach and Wick handled this matter before midnight last evening with the wire services.

Not yet Received here

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Rosen
cc - Mr. Jones

REW:rm
(5)

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 26 1958

MAR 26 1958

*The reason the background data on each fugitive is given to Associated Press and United Press a day in advance is to enable them to get photographs out to their numerous clients for use in connection with the write-up the day of the release.

ENCLOSURE

52 MAR 27 1958

ENCLOSURE

CRIME REC.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN CRIME REC.

0-19 (Rev. 10-29-57)

Vipers 3

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One of FBI's Top 10 Seized

CHICAGO, Mar. 20 (AP).—A young fugitive gunman, who is wanted in California for a series of crimes last month, including attempted murder, was seized by police last night minutes after he held up a Loop pawn shop.

Two policemen, summoned to the shop by a pedestrian who saw the robbery, overpowered Rhonie David Rhonemus, 20, as he emerged from the Clark-Lake pawners.

The policemen said Rhonemus, who was to have been added to the FBI's 10 most wanted list of fugitives today, was carrying a loaded revolver. The FBI had said Rhonemus' motto was, "Die young and make a good-looking corpse."

Harry Levinson, 49, owner of the shop, said the young gunman forced him and another employe into a vault and robbed a cash box of $200. He then forced the two men to precede him as he left the store.

Two policemen captured the youth as he was leaving.

Rhonemus, questioned by FBI agents and police, admitted breaking out of the San Luis Obispo, Calif., County Jail on February 10 with two other prisoners. They had been awaiting trial on robbery charges.

The FBI said Rhonemus, after his escape, was involved in car theft, burglary, kidnaping, robbery and attempted murder. Agents said he allegedly shot and seriously wounded an Alameda, Calif., county deputy sheriff who attempted to seize him and a companion after a February 22 holdup.

Who gave this out?

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE
94-8-95-✓
NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 26 1958

6 MAR 28 1958

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star B19
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date

MAR 20 1958

Memo to Tolson 3-20-58 mm

UP21

(AWARDS)

UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENT LOUIS CASSELS WAS CHOSEN TODAY TO RECEIVE THE 1958 "FAITH AND FREEDOM AWARD" FOR OUTSTANDING COVERAGE OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE AWARD IS GIVEN ANNUALLY BY RELIGIOUS HERITAGE OF AMERICA, INC. IT GOES TO THE REPORTER SELECTED BY A COMMITTEE OF JUDGES AS HAVING CONTRIBUTED MOST TO THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM BY "INTELLIGENT AND SYMPATHETIC COVERAGE OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE FIELD OF RELIGION, AND IMPARTIAL TREATMENT OF ALL RELIGIOUS BODIES."

RELIGIOUS HERITAGE OF AMERICA SPONSORS THE ANNUAL WASHINGTON PILGRIMAGE. THE AWARD WILL BE PRESENTED TO CASSELS AT THE PILGRIMAGE BANQUET IN WASHINGTON MAY 3.

4/21--NO 2P

REC-76 94-1-[illegible]-362

23 APR 21 1958

EX-123

CRIME RACE

Cassels (Grapevine) 4-17-58 CRM

Lou Cassels is good AP friend. He did the story on Colson award you gave for National Brotherhood

April 17, 1958

PERSONAL

REC-76 262

EX-123

Mr. Louis W. Cassels
United Press
National Press Building
14th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cassels:

I have learned of your selection to receive the 1958 Faith and Freedom Award, and I wanted to take this opportunity to send a personal note of congratulations on this occasion.

My associates and I are indeed pleased to learn of this well-deserved recognition of your journalistic talents.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Files reflect that Mr. Cassels has been an admirer of the Bureau for many years and is the author of the article concerning Mr. Tolson which appeared in "Nations Business" in December, 1954. ~~There is no record of Religious Heritage of America, Inc., sponsors of this award.~~ Address per Congressional Directory and telephone directory.

CFM:ief
(3)

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MAIL ROOM

MAILED 5
APR 18 1958
COMM-FBI

Press Ass
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written From
WASHINGTON BUREAU
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

53

April 19, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was mighty thoughtful of you to take time to write about the Faith and Freedom Award.

I will value your letter almost as much as the award itself. And to tell the truth, my 10-year-old son is far more impressed by the letter than the award!

Sincerely yours,

Louis Cassels

Louis Cassels

REC-56 363

EX-128

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 24, 1958

FROM : G. A. Nease

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT:

Helen Thomas of United Press called. She wanted to know if I could give her a little background on Maffia as to where it started. Her recollection was that it originally started in Sicily.

I told her I was sorry but I could not help her in that matter. She said she understood the situation.

GAN:sak
(2)

364

REC- 17